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WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS FOR A SHORT SESSION.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF THE EXPENSES BY THE DEMOCRATS—ANXIETY TO ADJOURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—All the signs of the session would point to an early adjournment, but for the intention expressed by various leading Democrats to force great reductions of the Appropriation bills. How far efforts in this direction will be pressed are yet uncertain. The appropriations cannot be much reduced below what they were last year without radical changes of existing laws. A reduction of the Army could not be made in an Appropriation bill without protracted opposition in the Senate, and several similar attempts at "economy," on the part of the House, might greatly delay the adjournment. All reasonable reductions will be readily agreed to by Republicans. The Democratic members talk of an adjournment the 1st of May, and no one now supposes it will last till June. The House would be glad to adjourn without further action till after the Presidential election, and will probably do nothing calculated to force a session of great length.

THE "BOGUS EDES" CASE.

PROBABLE CONCLUSION OF THE CASE TO-DAY—IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE TO THE OTHER ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The "Bogus Edes" case, as it is called, will be concluded in the Criminal Court to-morrow. This is the case in which the robber Snyder was let out on bogus bail bonds, some man, alleged to be Green, of Baltimore, now on trial, personating a resident of Georgetown in executing the bond. The case against Green is regarded by the prosecution as absolutely established, but the defense have attempted to prove an alibi. This case is the key to the cases of Fisher, Evans, and others, who will all escape if Green is not convicted. He is therefore defended at the expense, it is said, of the other defendants. Green's conviction would be the beginning of the end for the ring of small officials that swarmed around the District courts, and if he is the guilty man it would be a great misfortune if he should escape.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE OCEAN MAILS—NO ACTION ON THE UNION PACIFIC DECISION—THE NEVADA SILVER MINES—THE SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE—THE GRANGER CASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Postmaster General to-day authorized the United States mails to be carried on the new line of War & Co., between New-York and the ports of St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Cuba, commencing Dec. 30, by the steamer Liberty, and monthly thereafter, the compensation to be the sea postage, as in all other cases. The department gives notice that as no steamer of the Inman or White Star line is to leave New-York on the 25th inst., the mails for Europe on that day will be dispatched by the steam-ship Elysia, of the Anchor Line, which, for their quick delivery, will stop at Queenstown.

It is ascertained that Secretary Bristow has not yet even read the opinion of the Supreme Court favorable to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and, of course, has not taken action upon the subject. The report that he has ordered the sum adjudged due to be paid to that company is therefore erroneous.

Information has been received by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, to the effect that the Consolidated Virginia Mine, in Nevada, has its hoisting apparatus rebuilt, and about six hundred tons of ore are raised daily. Of this 500 tons are through the shaft of the Consolidated Virginia Mine and 100 tons through the shaft of the Gould & Curry Mine. This amount of ore will produce about two million dollars' worth of bullion per month. It is crushed in the different mills on the Carson River, those of the Consolidated Virginia not being completed, though work upon them is pushed forward rapidly and they will soon be in working order. The rain-storms in California, as well as snow upon the mountains, this year have commenced about a month earlier than usual, which insures the extensive working of the hydraulic placer gold mines in that section, and the prospect is that the yield of bullion will gradually increase for some months to come.

The commission to investigate the affairs of the Second Controller's office in connection with the Sugg Fort and Winowski cases, have completed the hearing of evidence, and the report is now being prepared for transmission to the Secretary.

Commander Alfred Hopkins is ordered to command the Wyandotte; Assistant Postmaster Reah Frazer is ordered to the Catskill; Chief Engineer William G. Brechler to special duty at New-York in connection with the construction of machinery; Cadet Engineer G. H. F. Babbitt to the Vandalia. Capt. J. C. P. DeKrafft is detached from the Navy-yard at League Island on the 31st inst. and placed on waiting orders; Commander Henry H. Manley from the command of the Wyandotte; Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown from the Catskill.

Erastus W. Parker was to-day appointed Gauger for the First District of Missouri.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $9,778,539; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,725,000; coin, $69,342,393, including $21,224,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $254,094 48, and from Customs $232,442 77.

The Granger cases, involving the question of the rights of States to regulate the carrying rates of railroads will be further argued by Attorney General Cutts, of Iowa, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Browning, before the Supreme Court, on the 11th of January. As these cases cannot, therefore, come before the Judges for consultation until after that time the published statement as to how they will decide must be erroneous.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has been invited to be present and deliver an address at the dedication of the Fisk University, for colored persons, at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st of January next. The building, which cost between $70,000 and $80,000, it is stated was erected mainly through the efforts of the Colored Jubilee Singers, who are now in Europe.

UNAPPRAISED MERCHANDISE.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS REGARDING TRANSPORTING UNAPPRAISED GOODS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following circular has been addressed to Collectors with regard to the transportation of unappraised merchandise:

It appearing, from evidence before this department, that there is some lack of uniformity at the several ports in the practice relating to the transportation of unappraised merchandise, and that further instructions upon the subject are necessary, the department has concluded to prescribe the following regulations, which will be strictly observed by the officers concerned:

First—The transfer of all such merchandise at the port of first arrival for delivery to the carriers, and at the port of destination to the Appraiser's Store for examination, or to a bonded warehouse under general order, or otherwise, will be made by the Custom-house draymen in Custom-house carts.

Second—The bill of lading should, in all cases, be transmitted by mail with the immediate transportation entry, invoice, and manifest, or if such bill of lading relates to more than one shipment, or embraces goods consigned to more than one importer, a copy of the portion thereof describing the merchandise mentioned in the invoice forwarded will be sent, embracing all information in reference to charges for transportion or otherwise, contained in the original bill of lading, necessary to enable the officer at the port of arrival to properly estimate the duties legally accruing on such merchandise.

Third—An inspection by the department of entries and accompanying documents gathered at different points, shows that duties are not invariably levied at the port of destination of merchandise forwarded, as aforesaid, on such charges and commissions as under the law are dutiable. The attention of the officers at those ports is therefore called to the subject, and they are enjoined to exercise greater care to comply strictly with the laws relating to the addition to the invoice presented of all dutiable commissions and charges.

Fourth—In preparing separate manifests in triplicate for each car transporting merchandise as aforesaid, Collectors will observe the instructions of articles 636 and 679 of the department regulations of 1874, which in some instances seem to have been disregarded.

Fifth—To prevent the inconvenience to the Government and the importer incident to the arrival at the port of destination of a portion only of a consignment, the officer of the Customs at the port of departure will endeavor as far as practicable to cause to be forwarded at one time all goods embraced in one invoice and entry.

Sixth—Inasmuch as the transportation of unappraised merchandise for convenience of importers, under even the best rules, must necessarily be attended with some danger to the revenue, Collectors of Customs are directed to carefully comply with all the regulations upon the subject now in force, and to require vigilance on the part of their subordinates in preventing any infraction thereof.

IMPORTATION OF HIDES.

THE PROHIBITION AGAINST ADMITTING OXEN OR HIDES FROM GREAT BRITAIN—DECISION RELATIVE TO PERUVIAN HIDES BY WAY OF ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Collector of Customs at New-York with regard to the refusal of that officer to allow the entry of certain dry ox hides alleged to be "Peruvian hides" imported from Great Britain, under the department circular prohibiting the importation of neat cattle and hides of neat cattle from Great Britain. The letter states the circular was issued in consequence of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease in that country, and was intended to prevent the introduction of the disease into the United States by the importation of cattle and hides which might be infected, but was not intended to prohibit the importation of hides imported into Great Britain from other countries and exported thence to the United States. If the Collector is satisfied that the hides in question are Peruvian hides, he is authorized to allow the entry thereof.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

FORTHCOMING VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Information has been received in Washington that the Emperor of Brazil will leave that country, probably, in April, for the United States. He will travel as a private gentleman, as he did four years ago in England, without any distinction as to his rank, and will not only attend the Centennial Exhibition, but will travel over much of our country for pleasure and instruction. The Emperor's daughter, the Princess Isabel, will act as Regent during his absence. No more favorable time could be selected for his visit, as Brazil is in an entirely peaceful condition, with no apprehension whatever of public disturbance. The recent pardoning of the two Bishops who were, more than a year ago, convicted and imprisoned for alleged State offenses, has had a good effect upon the feelings of the people. Brazil was one of the first nations to accept the invitation to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated by that Government, which will have a small building on the grounds for the display, in a creditable manner, of some of the natural products of that country.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

ABSURD STORY ABOUT A PARDON FOR JOYCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—An absurd story is in circulation here to the effect that President Grant has expressed himself favorably toward pardoning Col. Joyce. A petition asking for Joyce's pardon is shortly to be circulated here, and the story with reference to the President's willingness to act favorably in the matter was doubtless started by those most interested in getting signatures to the petition. Thinking people have every assurance that Joyce is doomed to serve out his term of imprisonment, unless he manages to escape.

DISTILLERS ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—John L. Hoffman, Conrad Hoffman, and William Bowers, comprising the firm of Hoffman & Co., distillers, at Butler, in Butler County, Penn., were arrested and brought to this city to-day, charged with illicit distilling. Alexander Harvey and David King are also under arrest, the former charged with fraud in connection with the distillery, and the latter with fraudulently issuing warehousing bonds.

ONTARIO'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—In the Legislature last night the estimates for 1876 were discussed. One item was of $79,000 for immigration. Hon. Mr. McDougall said that too many mechanics came to this country during the present depression of trade. Ontario, he said, paid more than was necessary on this branch, and he moved that, in view of the depressed condition of manufacturing industry, and the surplus of labor seeking employment, it was the opinion of the House that it was inexpedient to offer special encouragement to immigration for 1876. Hon. Mr. Crooks said the policy of the Government was to encourage the immigration of agricultural laborers and domestic servants only, and he believed employment could be found during the Winter for 22,000 of these classes. The Government intended to continue the same policy in this matter. After some further discussion, Mr. McDougall's motion was lost, and the item passed. The House then concurred in all the votes required for the public service for the coming year.

CALIFORNIA BORDER TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Schofield has ordered Company G, of the First Cavalry, from Presidio to San Diego for service on the border, near Campo. A dispatch from San Diego says quietude prevails. A vigilant guard is being kept at Campo. A dispatch from Tucson reports Pesquiera, Governor of Sonora, with 600 revolutionists has retreated across the line into Arizona. Gov. Safford, of Arizona, has telegraphed Gen. Kautz, commanding the district, asking him to send troops to drive the armed forces back to Sonora and prevent troops of either side from crossing the line. The revolutionists assert their intention of continuing the contest with the Pesquiera Government.

YALE'S CHALLENGE TO HARVARD.

After voting to withdraw from the Rowing Association on Tuesday evening, the Yale University boating meeting appointed a committee to draw up and send a challenge to Harvard. The following was accordingly sent the same evening:

To A. M. Sherwood, Harvard College, Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR: The Yale University Boat Club hereby challenges the Harvard University Boat Club to row an eight-oared four-mile straightaway race, with coxswain, at such time and place, and on such conditions as shall hereafter be mutually agreed upon.

R. J. COOK, Capt. Y. U. B. C.

HARVARD TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ROWING ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—At a full meeting of the Harvard University Boat Club this evening the matter of withdrawing from the Rowing Association of American Colleges was fully discussed, the sentiment of the meeting being unanimously in favor of it. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with three graduates added, for consideration, final action to be taken at a future meeting. No action was taken on Yale's challenge.

FLOODS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 22.—Very heavy rains have fallen throughout Southern and Western Texas during the last two days. The rivers and bayous are higher than for years. No trains left for the North to-day, on account of the unsafe condition of the trestles, which on roads north of Houston are reported broken and the trains blocked. Steamers could not leave Houston to-day on account of a flood in the bayou. It is feared much damage will be done to the different roads and bridges.

MAYOR LOGUE, OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—The committee in the case of Mayor Logue are investigating the charges made against him by ex-Alderman Davis, but reporters are excluded, and the report of the committee will not be ready in all probability until after the holidays.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

A BOSTON STREET BLOWN UP.

A GAS-MAIN EXPLODES WITHOUT ANY ASSIGNABLE CAUSE—TWO PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—THE LOCALITY AND THE SCENES DESCRIBED—A LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Another sad disaster has occurred in this city—another mysterious explosion quite as singular, though providentially not as fatal in its consequences, as that early last Summer in Washington and Lagrange streets. Like that, this occurred soon after dark, when the walks were crowded with people, and scenes like those presented at that were reproduced and experiences repeated at this. The disaster occurred at the Federal street bridge, which is near the dividing line between the city proper and South Boston. The time was 6:30 o'clock, when the streets were thronged with working people on their way from their employment. It came without warning. Suddenly there was a sound like the booming of a cannon, and then the sidewalk on the south side of the bridge was thrown into the air some fifty feet. The grain and feed store of Sumner Crosby & Son, No. 21 Dorchester avenue, in front of which the disaster occurred, was wrecked, and many people were blown overboard, or fell into the yawning chasm suddenly opened. The Federal street bridge has a double draw, of the sliding or wedge pattern, and on either side, for several rods, is what appears to be a solid causeway, the street being paved, lighted, curbed, and sidewalked, but it is, in reality, a pile bridge, which has been planked, filled with dirt, and paved. On the city side of the draw the broad straight thoroughfare is known as Federal street; on the other side it becomes Dorchester avenue. For a few rods beyond the draw on the South Boston side there are no buildings. On the west side of the street only a strong railing protects the sidewalk and prevents the pedestrians from walking overboard into Fort Point Channel. The first building on that side is the grain store of Crosby & Son, a large, old-fashioned wooden structure, built on piles and over the water. It was directly in front of, and partly beneath, this building that the explosion occurred.

The Fire Department was promptly called upon, but it was found that no fire existed except a bright blaze in the yawning pit, from the ignited gas which was escaping from the broken main, and the efforts of the firemen were devoted to recovering the bodies of the killed and succoring the wounded. The avenue was promptly roped off on the South Boston side, and street cars bound cityward were forced to change ends and return to the stables. On this side the bridge the cars were halted, but their passengers were allowed to pass over on their way to supper for a time until the crowd became so dense that the Police were obliged to shut the gates and cut off all passage by the spot for the time.

As soon as possible ropes, ladders, hooks, and axes were brought from the hook and ladder trucks, and the exploration of the gulf began. Boats were immediately procured, and a large number of Police were put systematically to the work of searching. As the work progressed, under the eyes of a gaping crowd of several hundred people, the motions of the men in the boats were keenly watched, and whenever anything was drawn up a cry of "There's another" would run from one to another of the throng. There were found to be two killed outright and several wounded. The latter were taken to a drug store near by. The list of the killed and wounded is as follows:

Killed.—Edwin F. Sanderson, H. N. D. Kemp, Jr. Sanderson was a salesman in the flour and grain house of Sumner Crosby & Son, in front of which the explosion occurred. He was coming out of the store, lighting his pipe in the doorway, at the time of the accident. He resided at the corner of I and Sixth streets. Mr. Kemp, of No. 19 Linden street, was passing between Sumner Crosby & Son's store and the draw. He was a promising young man, and was elected Clerk of Ward Fourteen at the city election, last week, by a large majority. Coroner Osman will hold an inquest to-day.

Wounded.—Jeremiah McCarthy, laborer, of Eighth and G streets, injuries slight; ——— Gainor, of No. 126 Dove street, severely injured; Patrick O'Brien, laborer, of No. 74 Middle street, quite severely injured; Edward Kensington, moulder, of No. 554 West Third street, severely injured about the head and leg; Timothy Sullivan, laborer, of No. 30 Dove street, seriously; John J. Mahoney, printer, of No. 546 Dorchester avenue, slightly; Andrew Martin, expressman, of No. 35 Chadwick street, slightly.

Missing.—Dennis Dolan, printer, of No. 119 Seventh street; Edward F. Myers, printer, of No. 111 West Third street.

The injuries of the wounded are quite likely to have been somewhat exaggerated by those who saw them when they were first taken from the street and from the water. They were mostly severely bruised by the falling bricks of the sidewalk, and two were taken from the water in an exhausted condition.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen and is lowest on Lake Huron. Rising barometer, colder north-west winds prevail from Lake Superior to Dakota; warmer south-west winds and clear weather over the lower lakes, and light southerly winds, followed by clearing weather in the Gulf States. Heavy rains have fallen on the Texas coast. The rivers have risen at Freeport, Pittsburg, Keokuk, and Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather, except northerly winds in Western Texas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lakes, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer south-west winds, veering to cooler north-west, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, increasing south and west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with rain in the northern sections, and generally lower pressure.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey to Virginia temperature will remain above freezing.

The rivers will generally fall.

THE THERMOMETER 83° IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MILFORD, Dec. 22.—The weather here to-day is exceedingly fine. At noon the thermometer indicated 68° in the shade, and when exposed to the sun 83°. Such a day at this season of the year is beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—A shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, occurred here at 11:40 P. M., lasted about ten seconds, and was felt all over the city. The shock was quite severe, shaking buildings and causing many people to rush into the streets to ascertain the cause.

The shock was quickly followed by another, but not so severe. The last was marked by a concussion in the air and a smothered sound. The guests at the different hotels were so alarmed from the rocking of the buildings that they assembled in the parlors *en deshabille* ready to leave. The alarm was general, the shock being felt in all parts of the city, and the citizens left their domiciles in fright and haste. Crowds gathered at the prominent points to discuss the matter, and a general state of inquietude exists, many fearing a recurrence of a phenomena exceptionally singular in this region. An extensive earthquake occurred in Louisa County, fifty miles off, forty years since, but none nearer here. The vibrating appeared to be from south to north. The shock was felt in Manchester, across the river.

Many persons attribute the shock to an explosion at the Clover Hill Coal Mines, thirteen miles south of Richmond. If such is the case the explosion must have been an extraordinary one to have been so perceptibly felt here.

VERMONT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

RUTLAND, Dec. 22.—At a meeting held to-day, called by the Vermont Centennial Commissioner, Dr. Goldsmith, the following Executive Committee was appointed by Gov. Peck: John N. Baxter, Jacob Estey, W. R. Sanford, Lawrence Brainerd, and H. H. Hall. The duty of this committee is to take measures to raise money to secure a suitable place for the Vermont headquarters at the Centennial, and to provide means for this and a representation of the State at large. Much enthusiasm was exhibited at the meeting.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

DAMAGE TO BRITISH SHIPS—THE STEAMER LABRADOR.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 22.—The British bark Maria Scammell, Capt. Simpson, from Leghorn Nov. 17, for New-York, has arrived here leaky, and will probably discharge.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—The British ship Haddon Hall, Capt. Faithful, from San Francisco Aug. 19, for Queenstown, has put into Cowes with loss of sails, cargo shifted, and crew sick.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 22.—The steamer Labrador, Capt. Sermount, of the General Transatlantic Company, from New York Dec. 11, for Havre, arrived off this port at 9 o'clock last night. Owing to the prevalence of a heavy gale, however, it was found impossible to land her passengers and mails, and they will consequently be landed at Cherbourg.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

REJECTION OF THE FIRMAN PROPOSED BY THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 23—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports that the eighty insurgent delegates assembled at Jamnetza, Bosnia, have rejected the Sultan's *firman* proposing reforms as unworthy of confidence. They have formed a sort of provisional government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BURNING OF THE TRAINING-SHIP AT GRAVESEND—TWENTY BOYS BURNED TO DEATH—PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, Dec. 22—Midnight.—The training-ship Goliath, at Gravesend, was burned this morning. Twenty boys perished in the flames.

Lord Advocate Edward Strathean Gordon, Conservative, has been re-elected to Parliament by the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

ITALY.

AN EXTENSIVE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS APPREHENDED.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Dispatches from Naples report that the agitation in Mount Vesuvius is increasing, and an extensive eruption is expected.

CHINA.

MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES APPOINTED.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22.—Chen-Lan-Pin and Yung-Heng have been appointed Ministers to the United States.

CUBA.

MILITARY OFFICIALS DESIROUS OF RETURNING TO SPAIN WITH VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—A number of the highest military officials in Cuba have requested ex-Captain General Valmaseda to sign an order allowing them to leave the island and return to Spain with him, but he has refused to do so.

THE BREMERHAVEN MASSACRE.

THOMPSON AS A FUGITIVE BLOCKADE RUNNER—HIS MARRIAGE WITH A ST. LOUIS WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—It has been discovered that William Henry or King Thompson, who attempted to destroy the steamer Mosel at Bremerhaven, formerly resided in St. Louis and boarded at the Southern Hotel. Some of the hotel attachés remember him as a stout, well-built man, with sandy hair and whiskers. Those who knew him understood that he was a blockade-runner during the war, at Nassau, New-Providence, and was here to avoid arrest. Thompson while here had considerable money, and at one time placed $70,000 in United States bonds in the safe of the Southern Hotel, but the proprietors, unwilling to incur the risk of being the custodians of so large an amount, caused him to take it out. He subsequently went over to Highland, Ill., and was a boarder at the Highland House, where it is said he kept his money in a loose manner. At Highland he is said to have fallen in love with Mme. Paris, a daughter of Mrs. Paris, who lately had a millinery establishment in this city. Mme. Paris, it is said, was spending the Summer at Highland, and there married Thompson. They came over to St. Louis, and lived here about a month. While here, Thompson tried to negotiate with Mr. Darby for his house on Fifth and Olive streets, offering to make a loan of money, but the negotiations fell through. It is stated that while here he generally kept secluded, and there is also a report that a detective who was on his track received $5,000 to keep quiet. He was charged with aiding and abetting the enemy as a blockade-runner.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

THE CLOSED PORTS OF MARACAIBO AND CORO—THE DUTCH SQUADRON—GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR TO WATCH GERMAN INTERESTS.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 6.—The St. Thomas *Times* says: "Our readers are aware that the diplomatic relations between Holland and Venezuela have not been on a very amicable footing lately, and that a rupture was announced by telegram on the 11th inst. The principal question seems to be in connection with the closing of the ports of Maracaibo and Coro, and if so, as far as the demands and negotiations have transpired, we fail to see how the Dutch Government could insist upon the reopening of those ports, unless assisted with the co-operation of other friendly Governments."

The Dutch squadron which is expected at this port consists of the following ships: The frigate Leeuwarden and the corvettes Princess Marie, Cornelius Dirks, and Zilveren Krus. They are to remain at this port awaiting the solution of the Dutch question with Venezuela. The German war steamer Victoria arrived here on the 29th ult. from Madeira, and met the Augusta awaiting her. The latter vessel left on the same day homeward bound. It is understood that the Victoria is ordered to Venezuela to protect German interests.

A NEW-YORKER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 22.—Thomas Deering, the New-York rough who shot Policeman Skea on the night of Dec. 7, made a deperate assault upon Charles Mellen, who occupied the same cell with him, this afternoon. Deering had armed himself with a piece of iron which he had wrenched from his bed, with which he intended to kill the turnkey and escape. Mellen warned the officer, when Deering turned upon him, striking him across the head and face, inflicting dangerous wounds. The officer was compelled to choke and club Deering before he would release his hold on Mellen's throat. He was finally secured and placed in a dungeon.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT TO THE FAST TRAIN.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—An accident occurred at Canastota at 7 o'clock last evening. The Fast Train which left New-York yesterday morning and Albany at 3 o'clock P. M. was thrown from the track at the above-named point, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The engine was turned upside down, but the engineer, Mr. Sigsbee, and the fireman escaped uninjured. The drawing-room cars and one passenger coach were thrown from the track, but fortunately the passengers escaped injury.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS COMMEMORATED.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF THIS CITY—PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT GRANT—ADDRESSES BY ISAAC H. BAILEY, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, GEN. SHERMAN, GEN. PORTER, PROF. HITCHCOCK, AND OTHERS.

The seventieth annual dinner and reunion of the New-England Society of the City of New-York took place at Delmonico's last evening. The hall in which the banquet was served was simply and beautifully decorated for the occasion. American flags were hung from the ceiling and draped the walls, intertwined with the ensigns of England, Germany, France, and Ireland. A slightly raised platform was placed along the back of the banquet hall, and upon this were seated the President of the society and the guests of the evening. Immediately over the Chairman's seat was suspended the American arms, and on the wall opposite hung the shield of the State of New-York. Two hundred and eighty persons took part in the festival, and among them were many distinguished public men. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, the President of the society, presided. At his right hand was seated President Grant, and at his left Gen. Sherman. Ex-Gov. Morgan was seated beside President Grant, and he in turn was supported by Gen. J. R. Hawley, Joseph H. Choate, and Chauncey M. Depew. Among the other distinguished gentlemen present were Gen. Chester A. Arthur, William F. Bartlett, Robert Gordon, H. E. Pellew, A. R. Macdonough, Dennis McMahon, Gen. Horace Porter, G. Washington Warren, W. T. Davis, S. T. Pullen, Rev. Dr. Whitlock, Elliot C. Cowdin, Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Smith M. Weed, Andrew D. White, Col. W. M. Borden, S. H. Wales, Yoshida Kiomori, Japanese Minister, William H. Webb, William A. Darling, Benjamin K. Phelps, Hugh J. Hastings, Thomas Murphy, Russell Sage, Charles Tracy, Josiah M. Fisk, Daniel Appleton, Stuyvesant Fisk, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Stewart L. Woodford, Recorder Hackett, Henry L. Tiffany, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Gen. I. V. D. Reeve, and Thomas R. Fisher.

The service at the dinner-table was prolonged for an unusually long time, and it was not until nearly 10 o'clock that Mr. Bailey rose to make the opening address.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

SPEECH OF ISAAC H. BAILEY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: We have certainly met under circumstances which are not only favorable to our enjoyment, but are well calculated to stimulate our pride. We are honored with the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. [Applause.] We have also received the visit of the General of the Army, who has come from St. Louis expressly to attend this dinner. [Applause.] I suppose you have not overlooked the fact that Congress adjourned on Monday, [laughter,] and you may perhaps be surprised that neither House is represented here. But gentlemen, we must draw the line somewhere. [Laughter.] I do not wish to say anything disparaging to them, but we have been able to do better. Besides that, gentlemen, I wish to say privately that a promise to dine emanating from the City of Washington is a good deal like a promise to pay which is irredeemable. If you have any doubt upon that subject, I have no doubt there are a sufficient number of such acceptances in the treasury of the society to make a respectable pile of bankrupt notices. But there are people in Washington who keep their word, and when they say they will come to a dinner you are pretty sure to find them there. Now, gentlemen, it is not the province of the chair to enter upon a discussion of the character and the qualities of the Pilgrim; that arrangement has been made with another party. But still, as it becomes the chair to set the key-note to this occasion, and as I do not wish it set too high I am perfectly willing to admit that the Pilgrims have some witnesses and some friends, and command a certain amount of respect, owing, perhaps, to their migration and rising from the circumstances in which they lived 250 years earlier than we do. You cannot deny that there is something in the records of our forefathers that may be treated with extreme hilarity by posterity. But you cannot deny that their manner of taking possession of the territory after coming here was a good deal cooler than the weather they found; because, although they fled from kingship and tyranny, they entered into possession by divine right, on the ground that they were saintly people, whereas the best possible evidence that people are not entirely saintly is that they take other people's property. However, they found a savage race here, and they helped themselves. It was very much the fashion of the time, however, and in that respect they were not much worse than other people, and somewhat resembled some people of our present day in their conduct toward the Indians. But there is so much of truth and fiction mingled in anything we hear about public men nowadays that it is impossible to tell where this theory originated. There is no doubt whatever but that our Indian policy is much better than that which existed then, when compared with the actions of our Pilgrim forefathers. They didn't send Quaker missionaries to them, but sent warriors to subdue them. But, although there were no Indian traitors, in those days while the traffic was carried on, yet the majority of them compared favorably to any of the specimen free-booters and veriest traitors on the borders of our country. New-England found its best customers among the Indians. But, notwithstanding these things, we still claim, and there is nobody, I think, here to dispute it—it has been disputed by but one of our sister societies, whose representative has sent notice to me that he cannot come here to-night—that is Judge Brady—he denied that the Pilgrims were uncommonly excellent God-wise, but not altogether out of order man-wise. They had a good deal more thought of the world to come than of this world, and yet they had a tolerably keen eye to the chances of this. I do not speak of their social qualities; we hear very little about their social affairs. There is a story told by Longfellow about an ancestor of mine, John Alden, who has been so covered over with the figures and the hyperboles of poetry that the story has lost its identity completely. The poet represents this John Alden as going to court the girl that he loved, without the slightest intention of wooing her for himself, and was only brought to his senses by her speaking first. That is contrary to all our New-England notions of courting. Now, if the truth were told, it would be found that she did not speak till the situation had become so embarrassing that, as a woman, she had to speak. Still the sequel was all right. A numerous race followed, and if it had not been for that affair perhaps I should not have been presiding here to-night. I am very sorry to detain you, but our history must be told. On the 17th of June last a brave body of seventy volunteers from this society marched to Plymouth Rock—not Plymouth Rock but Bunker Hill—[laughter]—with the spirit of Plymouth about them, with all the Puritan feeling in their hearts, with all the glow and fire and poetry of the 22d of December about them, but with a great deal of the kind of clothing that one wears on the 17th of June. Seventy men; it is an ominous number. Gentlemen, New-York has had its experience of seventy men. [Laughter and cheers.] It is your privilege to associate the figure with exalted patriotism or lofty ambition, whichever you please. But these seventy men bore this banner—a banner made new for the society, at enormous expense, by Tiffany & Co.—to Bunker Hill. We stopped on our way at a hotel called "The Commonwealth." There we were met by the Mayor—Mayor Cobb—who understands the arts of hospitality as well as any man I have ever seen in New-England or out of it. Mayor Cobb received your delegation with open arms, and he gave us such a welcome as only a generous-hearted man can—he gave us a place in a procession second to no other place; the whole city authorities of Boston recognized the New-England Society as being in all respects worthy of their ancestors. I am sorry that the Mayor is not here to-night, that I may express my acknowledgments in person. He was obliged to remain at home, and I am free to say, and I speak, I think the sentiments of my seventy or sixty-nine associates, a more imposing, a more beautiful pageant never has been witnessed on this continent. You will have no other such chance for one hundred years, and many of you may not live to see it. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that the affairs of the society are most prosperous; that there have been a larger number of members joined this year than in any one of many preceding years; that your fund has been augmented—not so much, I presume, as it will be under the administration of the thrifty gentleman who is to follow me—quite as much as was consistent with that general charity which we are bound to observe. We are at peace and on friendly relations with our sister societies and the rest of mankind—nothing in the world to hinder you from expecting and realizing a happy and prosperous year.

SPEECH OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

"*The Day We Celebrate.*"

> "Bearing their birthright proudly on their back
> To make a hazard of new fortune here.
> In brief, a braver choice of dauntless spirits
> Than now the English bottoms have wait o'er
> Did never float upon the swelling tide."
> —*King John, act 2, scene 1.*
>
> "The yearly course that brings this day about
> Shall never see it but a holiday."
> —*King John, act 3, scene 1.*

I hardly know, Mr. President, to what I owe it that I have been selected to speak to this memorial toast, which was always wont to be assigned to some learned divine or some renowned statesman. Possibly it is to the fact that now for twenty-one successive years I have faithfully partaken of the coarse fare of the Pilgrims as reproduced by Stetson or Delmonico at these annual dinners. Certainly a majority so fairly earned by such devout diet and digestion might have a worse reward. Shakespeare tells us of those who "have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the scraps," and I can assure you that crumbs thus pilfered from your own tables are all you will get from me. Seriously, however, these pious banquets afford no mean field for the study of human nature, and no man in the country, however exalted his station, can claim to have completely finished his education until he has attended at least one New-England Dinner in New-York. It was doubtless this sage reflection that has led hither to-night the august footsteps of the President of the United States. It was not enough for him to have led grand armies, and to have achieved magnificent victories—to have first saved and then governed a nation of forty millions of freemen—unless he could once kneel at the shrine of the pilgrims, and study his own great trade of war with Capt. Miles Standish, and the art of free government with Winthrop and Bradford; and even he, I think, can learn something here, and may possibly find by the contemplation of the occasion and the company, some reason for revising, not to say correcting, his own favorite views as recently expounded. In pressing upon the country the urgent necessity for a speedy return to the use of hard money, of which he has been the proper and consistent champion, he has been pleased to represent inflation as the source of unmixed evil to the people of the United States, and that there is no health or happiness in it. But he has now only to look before him to behold a striking argument to the contrary, and to see two or three hundred representative men of the great commercial metropolis who have been undergoing for three mortal hours a systematic and forced process of inflation, and for all that and because of all that are as happy and as healthy as the lot of humanity will admit. These well-rounded forms, this sea of upturned faces, so beaming and so smiling, all belong to practical inflationists for the time being who would have scouted and stoutly resisted any attempt at contraction while engaged at these tables. So, too, he has lost no opportunity to declare that an irredeemable currency is inconsistent with true financial credit and prosperity, but here before him is a great company, mostly of merchants, filled almost to overflowing with the soft currency of Delmonico, which is certainly irredeemable, and who can doubt their credit or their prosperity. But I must not lose sight of the grand and sober theme of the hour, which is no less than Plymouth Rock—that historic bowlder which the far-reaching scheme of Providence, in shaping the destiny of nations, transported in some remote glacial period from the frozen regions of the North to the harbor of Plymouth, to be the stepping-stone of the Pilgrims to glory. My historical studies Mr. President, have led me to discover a certain likeness of character in all the rocks, about which for any reason the sentiments or the feelings of mankind have clustered. They are few in number. You can easily count them on the fingers of one hand. Rome had her Tarpeian Rock. England the matchless Gibraltar. Ireland, which must always have something, has her shamrock, and we of New-England the imperishable stone, about which, in imagination, we gather to-night, and I think the comparison is obvious between our own and each of theirs. All strangers who arrive at Rome are found flocking next morning to the summit of the Capitoline Hill, to gaze upon that rocky ridge, so dear to the dreams of the school-boy, within whose recesses the fabled Tarpeia still sits, buried beneath the avalanche of gold and jewels with which the Sabines rewarded her treachery, and from whose top the Romans hurled to destruction the victims of their national vengeance. Certainly our stone itself is far more precious than the gold and pearls of Tarpeia, and who can deny that the high-strung morality of New-England has used it for a similar purpose? There is this difference, to be sure, that since Plymouth Rock came up by the roots and was transported into the public square of the village, New-England hurls it bodily at those whom she condemns, and every true New-Englander has armed himself with a chip of it, to fling in the faces of all who savor of ungodliness, or otherwise arouse his saintly wrath—but whether dashed in pieces at the foot of the rock, or crushed beneath it, is all the same to the victim. And then, as for Gibraltar, the darling treasure of the British heart, honeycombed with batteries, and bristling with great guns from sea to sky, against which all the enemies of England in turn have butted their heads in vain, and ended by saluting it in honor, how true a picture of the history of our own more modest rock, against which the prejudices, the jealousies, and the hatreds of every hostile interest and sentiment in the whole country used to batter themselves to no purpose, but at last, in the healing of hereditary strifes and sectional discords, they have joined hands in applauding it, and now cherish it with pious solicitude as a national treasure. They once even threatened to shut it out in the cold, but now from all quarters they come flocking in on the 22d of December to warm their hearts and hands in the blaze of its brightening glory. And last of all, the shamrock—shall we not, now that we are all here alone and no reporters are present—shall we not, whispering in each other's ears, confess that even Plymouth Rock has a faint shadow of a shade of sham about it? Now that school is out we don't mind owning that we can give our friends of St. Patrick's a heavy discount at the game of brag and beat them on their own terms. But enough of this rocky subject. Hugh Miller's study of the rocks is said to have made him mad. I hope that this little study of mine in the same direction will have had no such effect upon any of you. But I must return to the subject of the toast—the day we celebrate. I have sometimes wondered, Mr. President, how the sons of the Pilgrims, if brought back in the eighth generation, after the lapse of 250 years, to undergo the perils and hardships of that wintry voyage in the Mayflower, and the deadly sufferings that followed the landing, would have stood it all. The present officers of the society may serve as examples. Imagine, for instance, gentlemen, our worthy retiring President, Mr. Bailey, carried back over the gulf of time, appearing as one of the armed followers of Capt. Standish in his monthly raid against the surrounding savages, or measuring out, with Elder Brewster, with the acquired skill of a Commissioner of Charities, the scanty rations among the new immigrants, the thermometer at fifteen degrees below zero, and no shelter anywhere but the Mayflower and the rock. You would have to put on him a steeple-crowned hat, of course, to give him anything of a churchly or religious look, but so transformed and translated, who shall say that he would not have made a very passable Pilgrim? And then Col. Borden, our President elect. I owe him one and am glad before he mounts the throne to pay it off in kind. I understand he said, when informed of his election as President of this Society, that if they expected him to make long speeches without saying anything, they had got the wrong man, and that in his last three predecessors they had had enough of that. But imagine our new President in that first Winter at Plymouth, when the common larder of the Pilgrims was reduced so low as to afford only a handful of Indian corn to each man per day; how long do you think he would have retained his rotund and rosy visage? Perhaps, in the contemplation of such an empty feast, even his tongue would have gladly dropped manna, as Milton says. But of all the men of this generation, I am sure that our worthy and venerable Secretary would have been most at home at Plymouth in 1620. Can you not see him in your mind's eye taking his daily round among the new settlers, and even extending his visits to the neighboring Indian tribes? Why, he would have been just the man for the occasion, and would have sustained the arms of the ruling elders as stoutly as he has held up those of our succeeding Presidents, from Grinnell to Bailey. In his presence, I am sure, grim-visaged war would have smoothed his wrinkled front, and a new Indian policy would have prevailed. I can see him now, visiting, catalogue in hand, the wigwams of the Pequots, the Narragansetts, and the Naumkeags, satisfying them all of the great usefulness of the New-England Society and of the extreme importance of joining its ranks. In a few short months he would have had every mother's son of them enrolled, and so, perhaps, have advanced the march of civilization a century at least. The picture gains upon me so that whenever I see him coming round for the annual assessment I almost regret that he had not, indeed, been present at the landing. I have thus spoken, Mr. President, lightly but not irreverently, to this time-honored toast. Had not these more important considerations pressed upon my mind, I should have told in sober earnest of the great results that have grown from the little seed that the Pilgrims planted; how vastly grander these results have been than even their pious hearts conceived; how their grateful descendants have reaped from their toils and sacrifices an overwhelming harvest of plenty and of bliss; how the system of education and the gospel of hard work, of which they set the example, and which they transmitted to their posterity, triumphing over their own dark superstitions and obsolete theology, have transformed the austere and gloomy life of New-England as it was in their day into the fair sunshine of knowledge, prosperity, and happiness which illumines it now. But time forbids, and I will only say, in conclusion, that the Pilgrim Fathers, in laying Plymouth Rock as the corner-stone of that great moral edifice which has grown up around it and upon it like

> "The hand that rounded Peter's dome
> And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity,
> Themselves from God they could not free.
> They builded better than they knew,
> The conscious stone to beauty grew"—

THE SECOND TOAST.

"*The President of the United States.*"

> "Wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like
> An honest man and a soldier."
> —*Much Ado About Nothing—act 2; scene 3.*

Mr. Bailey said: The President of the United States responds to this sentiment in the golden silence which he has before observed, thereby redeeming the promise of his life in deeds, not words.

THE THIRD TOAST.

"*The State of New-York.*"

> "Upon this land a thousand blessings,
> Which time shall bring to ripeness."
> —*Henry VIII., act 5, scene 4.*

Mr. Bailey said: I am sorry to say that the Governor of the State is not present to respond. The canals are closed. [Laughter.] I have no doubt they will be opened in his annual Message of next January.

THE FOURTH TOAST.

"*The City of New-York.*"

"You that are blamed for it along with us, know you of this taxation?"—*Henry VIII., act 1, scene 2.*

Mr. Bailey said: I have reason to believe that the Mayor, on being informed of this sentiment, thought it altogether too serious a one to respond to. He has asked me at a late hour to express his acknowledgments for the invitation, and to say that being engaged in relieving the great problem which your toast suggests, he cannot be with us to-night. He, however, responds very heartily to the invitation of the New-England Society, and asks me to make his apology. I may here say that I have received the following telegram:

To the New-England Association, Delmonico's:

The congratulations of the Old Colony Club, founded in 1769.

CHARLES BURDON, President.

To this has been sent this sentiment:

To the Old Colony Club of Plymouth:

The New-England Society, returns your congratulations, and celebrate, with the President and General of the nation in their midst, the anniversary of the landing.

The next toast will be responded to directly from Plymouth Rock. The President of the Plymouth Rock Society, Mr. William T. Davis, who is here expressly to represent that society and that rock, will now address you.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

"*Our Guests.*"

Salutation and greeting to you all.

MR. PRESIDENT: I thank you for this repeated recognition of the society over which I have the honor to preside. I am here to-night as its representative, to assure you that on this hallowed anniversary its memories mingle with yours in recalling the heroic deeds of the Fathers of New-England. It is especially fit in this centennial year of our nation, when the events of the Revolution are touched with fresh colors on the canvas of history, that we should look beyond the scenes thus revived in our memories, and gaze for a while on that grander picture in which are grouped in unfading colors the true founders of our Republic. While we remember with glowing patriotism the achievements at Concord, at Lexington, and Bunker Hill, let us never forget those remoter incidents in the early settlement of our country, which were the fountain and source from which flowed in an ever swelling stream that love of liberty which animated the hearts and nerved the arms of our Revolutionary sires in their struggle for independence. I trust that I may not be wanting in reverence for those noble men who, during a protracted and bloody war, sacrificed life and estate in resisting the aggressions of despotic power when I claim that the Revolution was not the birth of our Republic. The Revolution was not the infancy, but the manhood of the Republic, and the association formed for self-government in the cabin of the Mayflower as necessarily involved the Declaration of Independence as the birth of the child is followed by his freedom from parental restraint when he has reached the mature years of man. I have read the history of my country in vain if I fail to trace along its course repeated exhibitions of this sentiment of our fathers. I see it in the first steps of its career molding and shaping the Colony of Plymouth into a Commonweal as perfect in essence and constitution as Massachusetts to-day, after two centuries and a half of discipline and experience. Universal suffrage, the election of a Governor and his assistants by the popular voice, a General Court composed of delegates from the various towns of the colony, and the enactment of laws without royal interference, were the distinguishing features of this new State, which hung like a star in the western sky, full of hope and promise to the world. I see it coming to the surface under the rude hand of Charles, when the surrender of the charter of Massachusetts was demanded. I see it again bursting out under the uncertain and hesitating menace of the second Charles, when the towns and churches throughout the country were resolved to oppose the coming of a royal Governor, and Stuyvesant sent word to the mother country that the colony of Boston remained constant to its old maxims of a free State dependent on none but God. The charter of Connecticut, secured by the sagacity of Winthrop, illustrated this eventful period, and secured for the colonists within its jurisdiction unlimited power to govern themselves. I see it again in the revolution of 1689, when the declaration, read from the balcony of the town house in Boston, committed the cause of freedom to God, and called on the neighboring colonies to join the people of Massachusetts in all their prayers and acts for the defense of the land. I see it again in 1701, when the lords of trade declared that the independence which the colonies were thirsting for was notorious; and again in 1705, when it was announced in Parliament that the colonies would surely in the process of time cast off their allegiance to England, and set up a Government of their own.

All honor, then, to the founders of the Republic. Let not a leaf in their laurel fade with the thought that they were unconscious of the magnitude of the structure to be erected on the foundations they had laid. The world bestows its honors with a lavish hand on all its benefactors, though the work they began has been finished by other hands. All honor, too, in the year now opening, while we celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our assured independence, immortal honor to the patriots of the Revolution, who, under the flag of battle, reared into a noble manhood the majestic Republic, into which the fathers of New-England amid trials and sufferings first breathed the warm breath of life.

Mr. Bailey next introduced Gen. Horace Porter, who also responded to the toast of "Our Guests."

SPEECH OF GEN. PORTER.

MR. PRESIDENT: While in the earlier part of the evening we have been engaged in welcoming the coming guests, I suppose the later part of the evening must be devoted to the speeding of departing guests, and I suppose my services have been called in at this point, thinking that in my style there may be something peculiarly efficacious in speeding departing guests. [Laughter.] While I yield most heartily in seconding your efforts, yet it is always dangerous to call in the services of a novice on these occasions. This fact was impressed on me most forcibly during one of the engagements in the war. The commanding General, determining to make a decisive movement to determine the fate of the foe, had made all the necessary preparations; he then called on a young staff officer, telling him that when he gave the order for the final advance, he wanted him to take out his watch and tell the precise time. The young officer, with the verdance and expectancy characteristic of youth, thought that the supreme moment of his life had arrived; but when the final order was given he pulled out his watch and informed the General that it had run down. [Great laughter.] Sir, it sometimes happens that a speech-maker does not fully realize the fact when he opens his mouth that he has run down. [Renewed laughter.] When Gibbon wrote his Roman history, *The Rise and Fall*, it took him more than ten years. It don't take as many minutes sometimes for a speaker to accomplish the same thing. [Laughter.] In this country, where everybody speaks and makes speeches, men take to it as naturally as we take to the measles, but like the measles, and like the victims that have that disease, you can always tell how badly they are going to break out. [Laughter.] As I was conveniently informed, ten minutes was the time limited to each speech, and was never known to be exceeded, I can hardly be considered out of order if I close before that time. I will say that we have all enjoyed, with inexpressible pleasure, the banquet which has been set before us, and the guests will leave here to-night considerably perplexed in their minds to know where the hungry pilgrims ate their meagre and insufficient meal. And when we look at the meal eaten by the guests here to-night, and contrast it with that eaten by our forefathers, it will be considered the most rapid case of pilgrim progress on record. [Laughter.] We who have been so unfortunate as to be considered of a Puritan character, have been led to believe that the only form of opening speeches is to open it with prayer. But I have heard, especially during a stampede of mules during the night in the Army, the descendants of Puritans use the name of their maker, which my best advised friends assured me was not the word of prayer. [Laughter.] Now, Sir, in better reading we have been accustomed in our minds to associate prayer with fasting, but in the forms of speech used here to-night I am led to believe that it has not been accompanied by an abstinence of diet. I haven't seen an article on the table which resembles our speeches to-night, not even the milk, which is sometimes condensed. [Laughter.] I cannot speak for the guests of New-York. They are here and can speak for themselves. I suppose I shall be expected to confine my remarks to the guests from Pennsylvania, as I know more about that State. I fully recognize that among our most popular orators a knowledge of the subject to which they speak is not considered essential. Now, it was all very well for you to have your Miles Standish going about and promising to wipe out the Indians with his shot-gun brigade, but we had our William Penn, who went about with his pockets full of painted beads and patent medicines and patent whetstones for sharpening scalping knives. He was his own Indian contractor. Miles Standish may have been a very promising young man, but William Penn was a paying one. I, for one, have never credited those stories about William Penn which try to make people believe that he introduced among the untutored savages a peculiar game of the pale-faces, and that he sat down with them under the shade of the primeval forest, and while pointing out the way to heaven dealt himself four aces from the bottom of the pack and won the game. These stories make us doubt the truth of all history, even the history of that still greater patriot, George Washington, for we by tradition have learned to believe that he was a man of unimpeachable veracity, and yet, when we come to examine his history, there is only one solitary instance of his telling the truth. Now, Pennsylvania has often been the common ground on which different sections of the country have met for the interchange of patriotic ideas and brushed up their rusty statesmanship. For instance, at the City of Brotherly Love met the arm-in-arm convention some years ago, in which Massachusetts and South Carolina, with the most striking degree of fraternity, mingled their tears together, and wiped their eyes with Pennsylvania's coat-sleeve. We have not only interchanged patriotic statesmanship, but also statesmen. When we were short of Revolutionary statesmen, we sent to New-England and got Benjamin Franklin. It was popularly supposed that he left Massachusetts because he could not get the Boston Post Office. Knowing his ambition, as soon as he arrived in Philadelphia they recommended him for the Philadelphia Post Office, and he got it. Now, to get even with this interchange of sentiments, it was found a number of years ago, with that degree of foresight which is peculiar to New-England, that a contingency might arise in the affairs of our Government in which it would be necessary for the State of Maine to furnish a Speaker for the House of Representatives. We sent up Mr. Blaine, and we think we are now no longer indebted to New-England on this swap. I like to dwell upon the State of Maine. I dwelt in that State a whole week for the purpose of testing practically the workings of the Maine Liquor law. It was a dry season. Even women were out in processions waging a crusade against that peculiar form of original sin which is put up in quart bottles. There was an irrepressible conflict between Santa Cruz rum and the saint-crusaders. It was the direst spot I ever encountered except one, which was a military post on the alkali plains, where the supply of liquor had been cut off, and where the commanding officer wrote beseeching letters to all the officers in the East, begging them to send him all dropsical recruits, so that he could tap them and use them for purposes of irrigation. [Laughter.] It was a distinguished naval officer who used to be very fond of remarking that though his bark was launched in New-England the keel was laid in Pennsylvania. But, Sir, when we were all guests in common for four years in the State of Virginia, we stood side by side with the colored line—that is next to the black troops. That reminds me, Sir, that the people of that sable hue used to be the guests of Pennsylvania long before the war. They used to come to us by the underground railroad. We did not want to be selfish, and we, in the spirit of liberality, used to help them to New-England, and to the credit of that section, they treated them better than we did. There was one old woman—the leaf in the Bible was torn out and we cannot tell how old she was. We only know she was one of the seventy-five nurses of George Washington. He was the most nursed man in the nation. She escaped twice, and under the sanctifying influences of the Fugitive Slave law had been sent back, and she escaped a third time, and she thought if there was any gratitude in republics she ought to be immortal. I don't know but she expected to be made a member of the Legislature, but she found that republics were not grateful—it was hard work even to get into traveling side shows. One time she came into an exhibition of Tom Thumb, and just before the close of the performance the English showman who had charge of the exhibition came forward and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to observe that immediately after the performance you will find a little gentleman standing near the main exit upon a chair, who will be happy to supply copies of his photograph if any lady wishes to purchase, for the small sum of sixpence, and all ladies purchasing will have the pleasure of receiving a kiss from his liliputian lips—that is, if she so desires; otherwise they will immediately pass out and not block up the door." As Aunty passed out she bought a photograph and then leaned forward to the little man and said, "Now, I have bought a photograph, and now give the old girl a smack of your lips." "No," he said; "I don't kiss colored people." "Afore God," she said, "I verily believe that if there was an individual came to this town no bigger than a tadpole, he would have something against the colored population." Now, I think that New-England is about the only section at that time that did not have something against the colored population. Now, Sir, were our Pilgrim fathers to rise from their graves, with what wonder would they look upon this age of steam and electricity; this age in which American rifles require a target so far off that it requires a telescope to see it—an age when people join the church by telegraph, and send forward their photographs to be baptized. [Laughter.] Sir, everything moves with matchless rapidity, except the American flag, and Sergt. Bates still insists on dragging that along on foot—and now, Sir, if we are to judge the future by the past, what kind of an age will our children live under? Their descendants may have to take a whole continent to find a range for their improved arms; pocket pistols may carry as far as rifled cannon; even Quaker guns may be heard to speak, and then you will hear from Pennsylvania largely. Some Bergh, in the tenderness of his heart, may be seen floating about through the heavens in an improved balloon, cautioning pigeons to fly higher. [Laughter.] Now, Sir, pardon me if I have exhausted the allotted time. [Cries of "Go on."] I know, in allotting that number of minutes to us to-night, you intended to pay us a very high compliment. It is enough to satisfy the ambition of any of us speakers, for you have proudly said to us that we have gone ahead of our Revolutionary sires as rapidly as decades flow. They were known in history as "minute-men," but you would have us go down to posterity as "*ten* minutes men." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bailey—Gentlemen, our indefatigable Chairman has intercepted a dispatch from the Mikado of Japan to his Ambassador in Washington, which being freely translated, says: "Go among the Yankees, inquire into their habits, examine into their industries. They are a wonderful people. Go to a New-England dinner in New-York, if you can." [Laughter.] The Ambassador of Japan is here, and although he has come to learn of our country, I hope we shall now make the acquaintance of our levely Oriental neighbor, with whom we expect to trade largely. [Cheers.] I introduce to you the Ambassador from Japan. [Applause.]

RESPONSE OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: You are honoring me more highly than I felt entitled to expect, and I can but express my sincere thanks for your good feeling and kind expressions. I assure you, gentlemen, that your nation is a superior one, and that the Oriental nations are inferior; and for the speaking part I would refer you to a better and more able gentleman, Dr. Murray. [Applause.]

RESPONSE OF DR. MURRAY.

As this, Mr. President, was not upon the programme, I can only take the occasion, so accidentally brought about, to express, on behalf of the Minister from Japan, the hearty sentiments of that nation for the American people. They have had many occasions to feel grateful to the American nation for what it has done in their behalf. To the American nation they owe the opening up of that country, so long secluded, to the foreign trade and commerce that is now pouring in upon them. The first treaty that was ever made with a foreign country was made with the representative of this nation, and, I assure you, that the feelings of kindness toward the American people is still as warm as it was when your citizen, Townsend Harris represented you at that court. And, Mr. President, the time when these two nations can be of servic to each other has not yet passed away. They are our nearest neighbor across the Pacific. We expect before many years to see a telegraphic cable laid across the Pacific, binding still more closely the western coast of our country with the coast of Japan. We expect before many years to see the trade between these two countries, which has already developed so largely, still vastly increased. And if there is any international interest which is of importance to this country, it is to reach out in direction and endeavor by every means in our power to bind together the nations, so associated in interest with each other. I thank you on behalf of the Minister for your kind reception of him. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

"*The Army and Navy.*"

> "There is not now a rebel's sword unsheathed,
> But peace puts forth her olive everywhere."
> "We will our youth lead on to higher fields
> And draw no swords but what are sanctified."
> —*II. King Henry, act 4, scene 4.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I confess that I never came to a New-England festival in the City of New-York without feeling a commingling pleasure and somewhat of pain. I always know that I meet here everything that can please the palate and gratify the fancy of the eye, and better still, the wit, wherever our friend Choate is, [applause,] and wherever I hear his name, in the name of the New-England Society, if business permits, or my health is sufficient, surely will I come to your midst. [Applause.] I also feel that sense of dread at the presence of men, every one of whom is capable of teaching me, and before whom I should be silent. But you will, and it is my province as your guest to obey, and being present if I can say a few words that will give you pleasure or satisfaction, it is my will to do it, and I will do it. [Applause.] I look around me in vain for the representatives of our Navy, as I had a right to expect here some of our hardy tars. Where are our Porters, and where is your Port Admiral Rowan? And there are other gentlemen who should be present as national representatives, to speak to you the sentiments which I know pervade that honorable body of our service that carry our flag to all parts of the earth, and make it honored and respected everywhere. [Applause.] They should be here to say a few words and to relieve me of that portion of the task which you have assigned me to-night. It is certainly a noble subject. Yet how changed! We do not know what the poor Mayflower was 255 years ago. There are men now before me who remember the old Maid of the Mist, the Huntress; you remember those clipper ships that used to sail to California; you recollect when a boy you would go to the Battery and see the old Constellation go out, with her ranges of 18-pounders, then looked upon as bull-dogs—they are mere popguns now. Then the gun with which our old Captains fought those old battles, with which Nelson fought and won at Trafalgar—where are they now? Where are the clipper ships—those beautiful figures? Gone! Gone! Disappeared. And in their place what do we have?—the Canonicus, the Sassacus, and all kinds of cusses, [laughter,] creeping along, all under water, with a little bit of what they call "pepper-boxes" above, a couple of guns—dangerous things at sea—devil-fish, a great proboscis, with some kind of an explosive at the end. I think the days of chivalry have gone. I don't want to go to sea in any vessel of that kind. [Laughter.] If I had to die upon the deck of a ship I would prefer the old Constitution. [Applause.] Nevertheless, I admit that time changes, and we must change. We are no more like our ancestors of the old Plymouth Rock time than this occasion is like the tin cup of corn with which they were fed in those days. But all of Plymouth Rock is not yet gone. You in New-York have everthing which pleases the palate, which satisfies the imagination; but there is a large part of our country still as Plymouth Rock was 255 years ago. I can take you where part of the Army is, whom you have toasted this night, for which I thank you from my heart, where they would be perfectly satisfied with their pint of corn for their meal; because distance and time are the same everywhere—they have not changed. It is the same as it was when Plymouth Rock first was trod upon by the white man's feet. The cold pinches now as it did then; hunger is the same; the principles of life and nature are the same now as then. The laws which governed our Plymouth fathers—our Pilgrim Fathers—are not the same laws which govern our people now. You ought to thank God for this change. I hope you do. I hope every one within the sound of my voice is conscious of the advantages he enjoys.

This great land extends from ocean to ocean. It is densely populated here, but sparsely populated in other parts, and the little Army of 25,000 men is the connecting link between the future and the past. They have a task to perform the same as our Pilgrim Fathers had, and some future generation will look forward to them as they did, and even at Fort Laramie, I hope there may be a banquet then somewhat the same as there is here to-night. [Applause.] The Army now is one of peace, and should lead our hearts to peace. It does. There was a space a few years ago when everyone was in war, when we were struggling for our existence, and I need hardly refer to it. I appeal to you all, and believe you will say that there was never such an example since the time of Christ that the conquering race gave to the conquered the same rights that they themselves possessed. [Applause.] The very moment the war ceased, that very moment we shared with them our food, gave them employment, and took them to the protection of that flag which is to be the common flag of our home. [Applause.] I say again—and I believe I say what others will echo with me—that every Southern man that will come with us heart and hand to build up this nation, to make it as it were the very perfection of all civilized nations; where property is secure, where life is secure, and where contracts are enforced and where honesty is enforced, from the highest down to the lowest—I say they are as welcome as if they were born on the surface of Plymouth Rock. [Applause.] But let them cherish one thought of hostility, let them have anything in reserve—any boast of their old Confederacy—a storm will rise over their heads tenfold as fierce as the last one which swept this land. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am speaking now for an army scattered all over this continent—not of the regular Army, for that is a small body of men now—but for an army of men—for the muscle, and bone, and brain which now agitates America. [Applause.] We see ourselves to-day in a sort of apathetic position. I hear more complaints in New-York than I ever heard in my life—and I used to live here—of hard times, of dull times. I don't see it, but I havn't had the means of looking behind the counter, nor inside your ledgers. But the country at large is not unprosperous. There is more land cultivated than ever before. There are more mines developed every day than ever before. There is more room for the unoccupied than ever before. I will guarantee honest employment for 40,000,000 more people if they will only come over from Europe, not if they hang around the cities to become only clerks or porters. Now the trouble with this country is that the people have flocked too much in the cities. Come out West! There is plenty of wheat there and plenty to drink. [Laughter.] We will treat you all kindly. You wont have such good wine as you have at Delmonico's, but we will give you an ample meal and a hearty welcome. I do not suppose any of you merchants will go there, but you can tell your friends that there is plenty of vacant land in Colorado, in Kansas, in Nebraska, and in Wyoming for all the unemployed men that now infest your cities. Now, gentlemen, I have said probably more than I ought to have said, [cries of "No, no," "Go on,"] but of course, being somewhat of a rover, wandering about the earth, and looking at things as they occur to me with my own eyes and ears, and when I hear your people in New-York complaining of hard times, and see so many people riding about in carriages like princes, I cannot understand it at all. It don't seem to me natural at all. If the Plymouth fathers had had one-tenth of what each and every one of the citizens of New-York has to-day, they would have counted themselves rich; and if the people of New-York and America will only practice the economy, or one-half the economy, of the Pilgrim fathers, the national debt will be extinguished in ten years—in five years. [Cries of "Good, good."] As to specie payment it will come as a matter of course. If, however, this great nation of forty millions of people, by the wisdom of Congress deem it hard and oppressive to maintain 25,000 soldiers to keep the peace among the Indians and among our border people—if they deem it extravagant—let it be done; let us go back to our own civil employments, turn our swords into pruning-hooks, and I myself will give the example of going back and earning my own living as I did before the war. But I hope this great nation will not forget the lesson of Washington, who bade them always to be prepared; let the danger be ever so little, to be prepared for the danger, and to maintain not only the nucleus of an army but the knowledge of the art of war, and the art of naval war, too, and preserve it as something pure and above price, so that we won't have again to submit to the mortification of sending to Germany for men to drill our soldiers in our next war.

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

"*Our Schools.*"

> Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.—2 Henry vi., act iv., Scene vii.

Very brifly, Mr. President and gentlemen, I pledge my word. Several speakers this evening have ventured to say that if our venerable ancestors should come in here to-night they might be at a loss to recognize their posterity in the midst of these abounding luxuries, these untold innumerable altered conditions laid upon the right and on the left. But I dare to say that if the ashes were raked open the old fire would be found, and this toast to which you have asked me to respond is proof of that. By "Our Schools" perhaps you mean our common schools, of which personally I happen to know little enough, perhaps to make myself an acceptable speaker to gentlemen who have been three hours at the table. But I shall take the liberty of standing by our schools, our educational system, which is a unit from its common schools, from its college-masters, to the highest professional training which the continent now affords. We are apt, in a commercial community like this, to undervalue the training which stands us in stead in the hours of national peril. Our schools have this to recommend them—from the lowest to the highest—that they communicate practical knowledge. Our higher grades of schools have come here for hints and suggestions in regard to our schools for the masters; and whatever may have been the change in Germany in this regard, I think all well informed and competent persons will admit that our common school education has the grand quality of being practical, and this leaven goes up through all the grades of our schools, and we turn out in the long run men foremost in peace, and in war, and in commerce. [Applause.] Lord Bacon said many years ago that there are four great pillars to government, to wit, religion, justice, counsel, treasure. Government is not a three-legged stool, to be overturned. Religion is not a vague, blind sentiment of reverence which might be satisfied with the Chinese worship of the ancestors, nor yet, on the other hand, the idea of religion synonymous with a sect to which one may choose to belong, but a religion which is bottomed on an awful fear of God. I could not sit still and listen and bear and wait the belief not of all, but of some men who will believe me to be honorable, or if they did not, yet that God and I knew it, and I would fight it out on that line. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it is time to talk in earnest. Next to the evil of having all public men in this land corrupt, next to the evil of having all our great governmental affairs in the hands of men venal, weak, narrow, debauching public life and carrying the nation down to destruction, is the calamity of having all the young men insult the venerable shade by supposing that he meant paper money. [Laughter.] Permit me, then, in conclusion, to turn Lord Bacon into modern language. Government requires religion and morality, trained brains, and hard money. [Applause.]

THE EIGHTH TOAST.

"*The Reconstructed Republic.*"

> "By God's fair ordinance conjoin together,
> And let their heirs (God, if they will be so,)
> Enrich the time to come with smooth-fac'd peace,
> With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days."
> —*Henry V., Scene IV.*

Mr. Bailey here read the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Accept my cordial acknowledgments for the kind invitation of the New-England Society of the City of New-York to be present with them on the 22d inst. It would have afforded me great pleasure to have enjoyed with you the privileges of doing honor to those illustrious Pilgrim Fathers who have impressed their names and character upon the history of the country. Their fame is the common heritage of every section. The occasion is one in which all, whether the descendant of Huguenot, cavalier, or pilgrim; whether of the East or West, South or North may equally rejoice and participate. It is the commemoration of that spirit of sturdy integrity, and supreme love of liberty, which will ever live in the memories, and be cherished in the hearts of all peoples, who have either the capacity or desire for freedom.

South Carolina has had many of the sons of New-England among her most distinguished citizens, whose ability and virtues have been recognized with no narrow hand, by elevating them to high positions of usefulness and worth. These have alike adorned the Bench, the Bar, the pulpit, the legislative hall, and the various occupations and pursuits of life. Our ancestors together, and with clasped hands, formed, for the first time in the world's history, a Government from the people and for the people. They achieved, by unity, mutual confidence, respect, and fraternity, a Government, which had been the aspiration and longing hope of humanity, in every age. Whatever then, the past sad differences between the respective sections of the country, let us now that these differences have been settled and peace attained, endeavor to restore those elements of hand-and-heart union so essential to all real Government, and thus perpetuate to the remotest posterity that Republic which those before us thus gave to the world.

It is because I know that these sentiments will animate your anniversary, and that there will prevail a spirit of as cordial good will for the South as for the North, that I the more regret my inability to be personally present.

Be pleased, however, to accept the following sentiment:

"New-England and South Carolina, alike in the sincerity of their convictions and their steadfast maintenance of principle, may they henceforth be one in peace and fraternity."

With the highest respect, most truly

THOMAS Y. SIMONS.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILLIAM F. BARTLETT.

In response to the sentiment in the above letter, Gen. Bartlett spoke as follows:

Twenty-five years ago to-night you had as your honored guest that great son of New-England whose love for her was only equaled by his love for the whole country, and his devotion to the Constitution and Union under which it had advanced to power and prosperity.

There are those here to-night, who, looking back a quarter of a century, will recall the presence, and perhaps the words of Daniel Webster. They will remember how in imagination he summoned forth the form of Elder William Brewster, and put into his mouth words of gratulation, of caution, and of prophecy. We, too, may on this anniversary night call forth in our imagination his own majestic form; but who shall presume to put words into those lips? I shudder at the presumption which leads me to say to him for you, with plain sincerity, what so many among you might express with eloquence as well as truth. I would tell him that in days gone by we have thanked God that when his eyes were turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven they did not see him shining on the broken fragments of a once-glorious Union, on a land drenched with fraternal blood. It was reserved for us who survived him to see the awful reality which he had so vividly pictured. And, happily, it was reserved for us to pass through and see the light beyond those clouds which darkened his fading vision. I would have him know, what I hope it is neither too early nor too late for us to acknowledge, that the doctrines which he instilled, by the charm of his eloquence, into the young hearts of New-England and the North, that this their country was not a group of States but a nation, great and indivisible, had filled them with a spirit of exalted patriotism, which, when the hour of that country's trial came, carried them to the field, as it would have carried them to the stake, (not joyously, for their country was in danger,) and it meant civil war; but steadfastly, soberly, and with the determination that since the appeal to the sword had been made, by the sword should be settled forever the question which, since the death of Washington, had been a stumbling-block of offense in the path of the nation's progress. If I know anything of the motives of the soldiers of New-England, they fought neither for glory nor for conquest, and when the broken sword of secession was surrendered in good faith, none were more ready than they to accept the pledge in equal honor, to bind up the dreadful wounds of war, and welcome their brothers back to a share in the glory of a nation, whose very existence that victory had made possible. I would have him know that from his own New-England came the first words of reconciliation, which, yielding not one particle of principle, assured a brave foe that all enmity had ceased "when the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled." That the thunder of those morning guns saluting the dawn of our second century on the field of Lexington and Concord broke the ice of estrangement and distrust; and their echoes are still vibrating among the chords that stretch from every battle field of the Revolution to every American heart. Mighty son of New-England, what fitter greeting can we give thee than thine own words uttered here so long ago! Words, which with thy foreboding heart, were the aspiration of hope, but to us have become the inspiration of prophecy. The day-spring from on high has visited us; the country has been called back to conscience and duty. There is no longer imminent danger of dissolution in these United States. We shall live, and not die. We shall live as united Americans, and those who have supposed they could sever us, that they could rend one American heart from another, and that speculation and hypothesis, that secession and metaphysics, could tear us asunder, will find themselves wofully mistaken.

SPEECH OF A. R. MCADONOUGH.

Our Sister Societies.

> "For saints have hands that pilgrim hands do touch."
> —*Romeo and Juliet, Act I., Scene V.*

GENTLEMEN: Though I appreciate the exceedingly cordial reception you have given me this evening as the representative of the ancient society of the Knickerbockers of New-Amsterdam, yet I do not stand here to praise her. She has spoken and acted for herself. She has performed the greatest of her achievements in founding the City of New-York. [Applause.] Nor am I to extol the virtue or criticise the faults of the Puritans. They have never requested eloquent voices to sound her praise, and with this remark, I do not think it appropriate, after all that has been said here this evening, to protract my remarks.

Mr. Robert Gordon was called upon to respond for the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies. He said: Mr. President, it has often been my privilege to partake of the hospitality of this society, and so long to respond for these societies that I feel it is not necessary to detain you to-night. My near neighbor, Gen. Porter, remarked that after-dinner speeches, like milk, were best condensed. Now, the most condensed after-dinner speech that I have ever listened to in this room was delivered a few years ago by a countryman of mine, in response to a complimentary speech made, thanking him for some very material service he had rendered the society, and the toast had been responded to by all the officers of the society. He rose modestly, and he said, "Mr. President, I will just bow my thanks." Now, in closing, on behalf of myself and of the representative of the St. George's Society who has been obliged to retire, we bow our thanks.

SPEECH OF MR. MACMAHON.

Mr. Denis MacMahon then said: I have heard a great deal about the god of your idolatry—Plymouth Rock—to-night, but I have not heard a word about your writers; about your great historian, Prescott; about Ticknor; about your novelist, Hawthorne; about your poets, Whittier, Lowell, and Longfellow. I have heard nothing about your eminent divines. I have heard nothing about your New-England ideas, permeating the United States and fashioning the main spring of the great American Republic. Where is your patriotism? Is it centred in the Plymouth Rock? We had a speaker to-night talking about the shamrock. But let me tell you when you go to the dinners of the Friendly Sons, you have then eulogized their great poets, Moore and Goldsmith, their great novelists, Banham, Griffin, and Miss Edgeworth. You have them eulogizing their divines of both sects, Protestant and Catholic. You have them eulogizing their great qualities that fit them for war and love and poetry, their scenery, and that beautiful gem of the ocean, the Emerald Isle. Yet not a word do I hear to-night among all your speakers, endowed with all the great qualities descending 255 years from Miles Standish and John Alden and other eminent men of that day—not a word said in behalf of great New-England, but simply that ignoble god of your idolaty, Plymouth Rock. Now, I rise up among you to make a protest against this. I say that New-England is capable of greater efforts.

SPEECH OF GEN. HAWLEY.

"*The Press.*"

> Taunt him with the license of ink. * * * As many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England. Set 'em down * * * Let there be gall enough in thy ink; though thou write with a goose-pen, no matter.—*Twelfth Night, act v., scene 3.*

GENTLEMEN: Our distinguished President paid the very highest compliment to the press to-night, for while he gave everybody else so much notice, he only told me, to-night, that I had to respond to the toast of "The Press;" but as I had attended a good many dinners of the New-England Society, and never knew the press to be called upon before midnight, I felt entirely safe. Now, Sir, I have spent an evening, some six hours, here, enjoying all the festivities and hospitalities of this occasion, but at last I am called upon at an hour when we are all full of jollity and mirth to respond to the toast that in reality calls upon me for my most serious effort. I assure you that had I known that I was to speak upon this subject to-night I would, contrary to my usual custom, have been deliberately prepared, for I in reality have a great deal to say upon that matter, and permit me to say that I have a somewhat peculiar qualification, for I have been a man within the press, a cheil amang you takin' notes and printing them, and I have been again a man almost outside of the press, and subject to receive all the gibes and criticisms of the press. "I know how it is myself." The "Press of the Republic" is a text worthy of the finest oration. It is a great, a high, and holy duty to perform. It is at once the leader and educator, and, on the other hand, the representative of the people. I can only just touch at some points that I have in my mind on this occasion. It seems to me that we are passing through a period of peculiar interest regarding the value and influence of the press on the American Republic. There are times when I join with them in the most indignant denunciation, in the warmest appeal, there are times when I feel the cutting, cruel, stinging injustice of the American press. [Applause.] It is the duty of the editor, sitting, as he does, as a judge—as a judge, I mean all the word implies—upon all that goes on about him in public life—it is his duty to hear both sides, and all sides, as deliberately and as calmly as he may, and to pronounce a judgment that, so far as he knows, may be the judgment of posterity. It is true that he has two duties. We know it is his duty to condemn the bad when it be made perfectly clear that the bad man is really a bad man, a corruptor of youth—make him drink the hemlock, expel him, punish him, crush him. But there is another duty imposed upon the American press quite as great. If there be a man who loves the Republic, who would work for it, who would talk for it, who would die for it—there are millions of them, thank God—it is the duty of the American press to uphold them, and to praise them when the time comes, in the proper place at the proper occasion. [Applause.] The press is to deal not alone in censure of the bad, but in the praise of the good—I like the phrase, "The Independent Press." I am an editor myself; I love it. I think it is growing to be one of the great provisions of the day. I claim, as an editor—that is my chief pursuit in life—to be a gentleman also. [Applause.] If I see or know anything to be wrong in the land, high or low, I will say so. If it be in my own party, I will take especial pains to say so, [applause,] for I suppose it is true of both parties. We have a very high, a very glorious, a very beautiful, a very lovable idea of the future of the American Republic. So I will condemn, I say, whatever may be wrong. I hold myself to be an Independent journalist. My friends, I hope you will excuse the phrase—I am going to follow it by another—at the same time I do freely avow that I am a partisan; for I never knew anything good, from Moses down to John Brown, that was not carried through by partisanship. [Applause.] If you believe in anything, say so. Work for it; fight for it. There are always two sides in the world. The good fight is always going on; the bad men are always working.

In conclusion Gen. Hawley said: "Teach all the boys to believe that every man who goes into public life has his price; that there is no man who enters public life anywhere that does not look out for his own, and is not always looking out for his own and is not always scheming to do something for himself or his friends, and seeking to prolong his power, and by that kind of talk you will ruin your country. As I have said, this is a matter for an evening's oration. I have barely touched some of the points. I have said the press has a two fold duty and fortune. It is the leader, the educator, the director of the people; it is at the same time the reflector of the people. I could spend an hour on the subject; but I will close as some men in Congress do, by asking leave to print it, and in the pamphlet report of this meeting of the New-England Society I shall be happy to give my views somewhat more in accordance with the demands of the subject. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"*Woman.*"

> "From Woman's eye this doctrine I derive:
> They sparkle still the right Promethean fire,
> They are the books, the arts, the academies
> That show, contain, and nourish all the world."
> —*Love's Labor Lost, Act IV., Scene III.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know of no act of my life that justifies you in asserting that I am an expert in this question. [Laughter.] I think Bishop Berkely when he wrote that beautiful epic, "To our Western Hemisphere,"

> "That all the acts already past,
> Time's noblest offspring is the last."

meant not America but the last creation, woman, whom we worship. I have noticed one peculiarity about the toasts this evening, that with every one of them is a quotation from Shakespeare. What would the members of the old Colony of Plymouth have said had they known that their descendants were to celebrate them in the language of a play-wright! Priscilla gave to John Alden, I am inclined to think, the motto upon which the Yankee race have proceeded ever since when she said, "Prithee, John, why don't you speak for yourself?" [Laughter and applause.]

THE PRESIDENT RETIRES.

Mr. Bailey then spoke again: Before your attention is called to the last speech of the evening, in which the spirit of the warrior will represent Bunker Hill, I must perform a solemn duty devolving upon me, to introduce to you my successor. Sad, of course, is this occasion to me, because I am about to part forever with the official rank which I have held for the last two years.

Mr. William Borden, the new President, responded: I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in electing me President of this venerable institution. I thank you for the warm greeting with which you have received me, and, above all, I thank my predecessor for the kind words with which he has introduced me to this body. [Applause.] In retiring he has laid upon me one duty which is to be performed, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you, gentlemen, Hon. George Washington Warren, for many years the President of the Bunker Hill Association. I am sure you will listen to him with pleasure. [Applause.]

The Chairman next gave "Bunker Hill," which was responded to by Hon. G. Washington Warren.

The President elect then read a notice of a ladies' reception and the names of a Committee of Arrangements for the purpose, to be held in January or February. After an injunction on his part that the members should continue in the exercise of charity and the effort to promote the numbers and interest of the society, the new President declared an adjournment until the next annual dinner on the 22d of December, 1876.

THE OBSERVANCE IN WASHINGTON.

FIVE HUNDRED NEW-ENGLANDERS AT THE DINNER—SPEECH BY POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The New-England Society of this city celebrated Forefathers' Day to-night by a grand sociable at the Masonic Temple. Over 500 New-Englanders were present, including the Postmaster General, Senators, and members of Congress from that section, and the various heads of bureaus. An original poem was read by Rev. Dr. Fay, and speeches were made by Ben. Perley Poore, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Postmaster General Jewell, and others. The literary part of the entertainment closed with singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the entire assemblage. The exercises closed with dancing, which was kept up until after 1 o'clock A. M. Ex-Speaker Blaine was prevented by illness from being present.

The following is a portion of the speech of Postmaster General Jewell:

Permit me to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the warm words of welcome with which you have been pleased to present me, and you, fellow New-Englanders, for the cordiality of this reception. It is a misfortune, in my opinion, not to have been born in New-England, and any man or woman who is not thus circumstanced, commences life under very depressing circumstances. Very many, however, have overcome this misfortune as far as possible by marrying New-Englanders, which is the very best thing to do when one has not been born there. Qualities inherited in New-England, outcropping, as they do, after several generations, are the mainspring to the advancement and career of many of our best men. We have every reason to believe that the ancestor of our honored and worthy Chief Magistrate, who emigrated from Massachusetts Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century to Windsor, Conn., where he held the office of Town Clerk continuously for more than thirty years, is the cause of his sterling virtues. The very qualities of loyalty, integrity, and virtue for which Gen. Grant is now so celebrated, have come down to him through the generations from this pure New-England stock. What an influence New-England, by its education and habits, has exerted upon the destinies of this country! New-England is, and has a right to be, proud of her sons and daughters. They are scattered far and wide. From the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, they can be found, with all their singularities and angularities, and in every community where there is work to be done, money to be made, progress to be achieved, you will find them foremost, and their influence is always being felt for good. In the conflicts of the future between virtue and vice, between intelligence and superstition, between freedom and slavery, we have a right to expect that they will be found, as in the past, fighting in the front rank, shoulder to shoulder, for universal liberty, universal education, and universal obedience to law.

THE REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

The reduction of freight rates from this City to the West, which were announced on Tuesday, went into effect yesterday. Following is a schedule of the rates now charged from New-York to the principal cities of the West:

Cities.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Spec'l Class.
Chicago, Ill.	30	25	20	20	15
Cincinnati, Ohio	30	25	20	20	15
Cairo, Ill.	38	32	26	26	19
Columbus, Ohio	30	25	20	20	15
Dayton, Ohio	30	25	20	20	15
Evansville, Ind.	46	39	32	30	23
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	30	25	20	20	15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	35	25	20	20	15
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	25	20	20	15
Keokuk, Iowa	65	55	45	40	30
Kansas City, Mo.	111	85	62	53	46
Kalamazoo, Mich.	30	25	20	20	15
Louisville, Ky.	39	34	28	28	23
Logansport, Ind.	39	25	20	20	15
Lafayette, Ind.	35	25	20	20	15
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	25	20	20	15
Memphis, Tenn.	73	63	52	45	37
Nashville, Tenn.	56	48	39	36	30
Newark, Ohio	30	25	20	20	15
Pittsburg, Penn.	30	25	20	20	15
Peoria, Ill.	60	50	41	37	28
Quincy, Ill.	65	55	45	40	33
Richmond, Ind.	30	25	20	20	15
St. Louis, Mo.	43	36	31	31	25
Terre Haute, Ind.	31	26	21	21	16
Zanesville, Ohio	30	25	20	20	15

POISONED BY POUND-CAKE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Elizabeth Eitman, a little child, and John Henry Loutenbach, aged seventy-nine years, died this morning from what is said to have been poisoned pound-cake bought at a confectioner's in this city.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

A FAMILY IN TROUBLE.

THE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES OF A CHILD'S FALL INTO A CISTERN.

SPENCERPORT, Dec. 22.—A strange and sad affair occurred in the village of South Greece, a few miles from this place, on Saturday last. The family of John Prendegast, a blacksmith, live in South Greece. Mrs. Prendegast was engaged in washing on Saturday, drawing water for her use from a cistern under an adjoining room. Her two children, a little boy of three and a little girl less than two years old, were playing about the house. Busy at her work, the mother did not notice that her youngest child had disappeared. When she left the tub to go into the cistern room to draw some water she saw her child struggling in the cistern. Without another thought Mrs. Prendegast let herself down into the cistern and seized her child from the water, which was between two and three feet deep. Grasping her child in her arms she found that while unconscious it was not past resuscitation if immediate attention could be given to it. It was impossible, however, for the poor mother to get out encumbered by the child, and she tossed it as gently as possible up through the opening, which is about three feet square, and it alighted safely on the floor. But the unfortunate mother then first discovered that she could not reach the edge of the flooring above. She called loudly for aid, and her little boy came to the opening. She cried out to him to run to his father's shop and tell him to come home at once, but the little fellow either lost his balance and fell, or was crazed with fright and threw himself into the cistern. The mother as soon as possible put him up through the opening and bade him run at once for his father, and dripping as he was, he started for the shop, which was some distance away. While he was gone Mrs. Prendegast, by some superhuman effort, succeeded in jumping so as to grasp the edge of the opening with her hands, and drew herself up far enough to see her child lying, still struggling, on the floor, within two feet of her hand. It was only by the exercise of unnatural power that she maintained her position, the blood actually gushing from her nose and mouth, and from beneath her finger nails, under the intensity of her grasp. She saw her little one cease struggling, evidently in death, and utterly helpless to render any aid. The little boy hurried to the shop, and the father hastened home. As he entered the door his wife uttered a shriek and swooned away, and fell back into the water. Instantly he dropped down into the cistern, and rescued his wife from drowning, but she was limp and unconscious. In that condition it was impossible for him to get her out of the cistern. By long-continued efforts Mr. Prendegast succeeded in restoring his wife to consciousness, and finally she recovered so far as to get out of the cistern with his aid. She fell to the floor exhausted, however, with the effort. Mr. Prendegast got out with some difficulty, and at once dispatched a man, who chanced to be passing, for a physician, in hope that something might be done to restore the child and to attend to his wife. The child was past aid, having been dead for some minutes. The wife is lying in a critical condition, and it is feared will become deranged. The sympathies of the community are with the sadly-afflicted family.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS GRAND JURY

A MISSOURI STORY OF HOW SOME OF THEM TRAVELED TO THEIR HOMES AS A MINSTREL COMPANY.

It is an odd story that the Hannibal (Mo.) *Courier* tells of some members of the late United States Grand Jury at St. Louis which returned the indictments for the whisky frauds. It runs thus: "After the jury had completed its task, there were some ten or a dozen of them who desired to come to Hannibal. Railroad fare was something over six dollars each, and a happy thought struck Jim Overton, that he could obtain wholesale rates. He communicated this idea to the other members of the jury, and told them he would go down and see the ticket agent, and he thought there would be no trouble in getting reduced rates where there were so many of them. All readily consented, but not one knew of the plan Jim intended to pursue with the railway official. Off he went, and presenting himself at the ticket office informed the agent that he had "a minstrel troupe" which he desired to transport to Hannibal and wanted the usual reduced rates. The agent, taking Overton for the "genteel advance agent" for some wandering band of minstrels, came down gracefully and counted out the required number of tickets at a discount of about two dollars on each, for which Jim paid and went his way. Of course the other members of the Grand Jury were highly pleased with Overton's success and ability as a financier, and readily paid over to him $4 where they expected to pay $6. They all went on board the train as grave and sage-looking a body of men as ever traveled. They did not know they were booked as a minstrel troupe, and none of the passengers or employes of the train could discover anything like minstrelsy among them, although there is abundant proot that they had created a great deal of "aerial music" while in St. Louis, and this probably gave color to Jim's fiction that they were a band of minstrels. After a time the conductor came around to look at his minstrel troupe; his eyes grew big with wonder as he took up the reduced-fare tickets from each of the so-called minstrels, in the features, expressions, and actions of whom he could discover nothing to create the faintest suspicion of the presence of the gay, festive, and rollicking minstrel. It puzzled him. There were no jibes and jokes, no songs and pleasantries, such as are usual on a train where burnt-cork artists are found; there were no horns, no bones, no drums, no tambourines; no resplendent diamond pins, and no massive finger-rings, although each one of that band was full to overflowing with the whisky-ring. The conductor voted them the oddest minstrel troupe he had ever met. The brakeman, the mail agent, the engineer, and the fireman, all in turn came in to gaze and wonder at the oddest band of minstrels that ever went on the road. The passengers also dropped in and took a view of the free show, and in subdued voices and knowing winks criticised their looks. Having attracted much attention and curiosity, some of the jurymen began to be a little uneasy and embarrassed under the gaze of so many curious eyes, but very naturally attributed the unusual attention paid them to the fact that they were the Grand Jury which had cornered Babcock, and that consequently the lookers-on were merely gratifying their curiosity and expressing their admiration, so that the feeling of coyishness among the jurors gradually grew into a feeling of just pride and self-satisfaction as the heroes of a duty well performed. They were near Hannibal when Overton aired his little joke, causing a feeling of disgust to think that so honorable a body had been made the victim of such a cruel sell."

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. MORGAN, U. S. A.

A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday announces the death on Sunday night, of apoplexy, on Alcatraz Island, of Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles H. Morgan, Major of the Fourth Artillery. Gen. Morgan was a native of the State of New-York, and entered the Military Academy in 1853, graduating in 1857. He served in the Utah expedition in 1859 to 1861, and on the breaking out of the rebellion was made First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, serving in Western Virginia, the defenses of Washington, and the Peninsular campaign of the Army of the Potomac. In August, 1862, he was made Captain, and served in the Maryland campaign in October and November following. He was Chief of Artillery of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, from October, 1862, to May, 1863, and Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff of the same corps from Jan. 1, 1863, to February, 1865, and of the Army Corps of Veterans from February, 1865, to May, 1865, with the rank of Staff Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. He was in command of the artillery of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, when he was made Brevet Major for gallant services. He was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, October, 1863, for gallant services in the action at Bristoe Station. He was in the Richmond campaign of the Army of the Potomac from May to November, 1864, serving in the Battle of the Wilderness, the combat at Todd's Tavern, the battles of Spottsylvania, (where he was made Brevet Colonel for gallant services), North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and vicinity; the battle before Petersburg, June 16 to 18, 1864; the battles of Deep Bottom, July 26 and Aug. 15 to 18; battle of Ream's Station; battles of Boydton Plank-road, October, 1864, and the siege of Petersburg, from June 15 to Nov. 26, 1864. He assisted in the organization of the First Army Corps of Veterans Nov. 27, 1864, to February, 1865. He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers Dec. 2, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign before Richmond, and Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant service during the rebellion. He had held various staff appointments since, among them Chief of Staff of Major Gen. Hancock, in the Middle Military Division, from February to June, 1865.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A collision occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad this morning between a freight train and a construction train near Hamilton. The engineer of the construction train, W. W. Farley, jumped from the engine and fractured his skull on a stone. He is not expected to live.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

ARCHBISHOP WOOD'S LETTER OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

The letter of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, formally excommunicating the "Molly Maguires," otherwise known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, reads thus:

James Frederick, by the grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

To the venerable Clergy and the beloved People of the Laity. Greeting. Peace and Benediction.

For every one who doeth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved.—St. John, iii., 20.

It is a fact too well known to need any proof at this day that the Catholic Church, through the reverend head, the sovereign Pontiff, has again and again condemned and censured all secret societies, properly so-called, as dangerous to civil society and injurious to the interests of religion, that she has warned her children to beware of permitting themselves to be induced by the prospect of any real or imaginary advantage to enter such societies; that she has, by the threat of excommunication to be incurred *ipso facto*, striven to prevent their associating themselves with them, and that by the infliction of the severest ecclesiastical censures on those who have allowed themselves to be associated, she has endeavored to withdraw them from these influences, which, enlightened by the Spirit of God and the sad admonitions of past experience, she knows to be fatal to sound faith, Christian piety, and good morals. As we know from most reliable sources, and, indeed, of our own personal knowledge, that most insidious efforts have been made and are being made in many parts of our diocese, and probably throughout the whole country, to blind and deceive the faithful and to entangle them in the meshes and shackles of those unlawful and forbidden societies, it becomes our duty to call to the minds of our people the action of the Church in this matter; to warn them from any alliance with them, and earnestly to exhort any who may have violated the prohibition of the Church to leave these evil associations, and by a speedy and sincere penance to seek reconciliation with the Church. To say nothing about the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, &c., about whose condemnation no doubt can exist, these societies are known as the National Brotherhood, lately condemned by the Bishops of Ireland, the Fenian Brotherhood, whose efforts to aggregate numbers to their association in this country are unscrupulous and unceasing, and the Mollie Maguires, otherwise the Ancient Order of Hibernians, or the Buckshots and various others whose spirit is equally objectionable and whose names seem to be selected rather to conceal than to indicate the object of their association. We admonish all our reverend clergy affectionately to instruct and warn their flocks, calling to their minds the spirit of docility and obedience which should animate them, and the holy alacrity with which they should labor to conform themselves in all things to the commands and desires of the Church, and to avoid, with the most scrupulous care, all that she disapproves and condemns; to place before them, on the one hand, the reward, blessings which will follow such a course, and, on the other hand, the true character of the extreme ecclesiastical censure which a contrary mode of action will precipitate upon them. Thus, by the united and harmonious action of Pastors and people, we shall neutralize the bad influences which misguided, mistaken, and perverse men attempt to force upon us, and preserve our faith untainted, our piety active and vigorous, and our morals pure.

So let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.—St. Matthew, v., 16.

And the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen.—Philippians, iv., 7.

†JAMES FREDERICK,
Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Father O'Connor, of Mahanoy Plains, Penn., in the neighborhood of the latest Molly Maguire outrages, read the foregoing to his congregation on Sunday, and in the course of his remarks upon it said: "Heretofore it has been a matter of deep anxiety to myself and other priests to save our people from the danger of being inveigled into secret societies by wicked and designing men, and a great portion of the trouble is caused by weak men and weaker priests. In a great many instances when excommunication has been brought to bear against any society, the members of that society escape (or imagine so) the danger by changing the name; as if changing the name of an organization would make any change in the men of whom it is composed. Let me tell you that in this case a change of name will not make the slightest difference whatever. Molly Maguires, Hibernians, Buckshots, or whatever else they may choose to call themselves, they are excommunicated. Societies which at one time might have been worthy in their way can become degenerated by the admission of wicked men, who, gaining control, use them to further their own base ends. Sometimes when I think of the conduct of Irishmen I feel ashamed to think that I am one. A very short time ago the New-York papers gave an account of a man named Delaney, who killed a Captain. The fellow composed a rigmarole of a song, which was nothing but a boast of the murder he had committed, and still he was an Irishman and a Catholic. Look at the New-York and the Philadelphia papers, and note the number of murders committed by Irishmen. Why in New-York alone I feel certain that murder is done almost every day by the Irish, and you will also find that priests are oftener dispensing the consolation of religion upon the scaffold than the ministers of any other form of religion. Bad men are a terror anywhere, but now they are particularly so in the coal region. Beware of the Mollie Maguires. If you have a brother among them pray for his repentance, but have nothing further to do with him, and remember that he is cut off from the Church. What a record Irishmen are making for themselves here! These men I tell you, are the scum of their kind; they are not American citizens, but Irishmen, and a disgrace to the name and to their country. If such a state of affairs continues, how do you expect to bring up your children that they may make good citizens? I tell you again, do not show sympathy for these men, for they are cut off from all connections with the Church. Let them fight their own battles, for you have a conscience, and they have none. They are scum and a disgrace to us as Irishmen and American citizens."

THE MASONIC ELECTIONS.

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following additional returns of Masonic elections have been made to the lists published in THE TIMES:

NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 330.

E. B. Valentine, Master; Frank E. Moran, Senior Warden; Lewis Bach, Junior Warden; Thomas B. Davis, Treasurer; James G. Sweeny, Secretary; John T. Logan, Senior Deacon; Charles W. Perryman, Junior Deacon; J. V. Moore, R. D. Barnum, Masters of Ceremonies; Val Denzer, J. F. Budd, Stewards; Dr. Charles D. Brown, Chaplain; William G. Hay, Marshal; George A. Russell, Organist; C. S. Odell, H. C. Acker, Morris Simmonds, Trustees; J. Fountain, Tiler.

PRUDENCE LODGE, NO. 632.

M., Henry Hyans; S. W., William H. Newcomb; J. W., James Bizzey; Treasurer, A. Laube; Secretary, M. O'Sullivan; S. D., Samuel Lederer; J. D., Henry Kruss; S. M. C., John O. Patterson; J. M. C., Joseph Osmond; Stewards, R. W. and R. C. Robinson; Trustees, James Skuse, Morris Orbach, Moses Hirsch; Chaplain, Daniel Bradley.

GREEN-WOOD CHAPTER, BROOKLYN.

M. E. H. P., Francis Raymond; E. King, C. R. B. Krogsgaard; E. Scribe, J. H. Parker; Treasurer, William Aikens; Secretary, H. Bennett, Jr.; Trustees, E. Com. John D. Nolan, M. E. Com. Hoyt Palmer, and Com. Shaw; C. O. H., A. W. Hindley; P. S., T. F. Lewis; R. A. C., E. Holcomb; First M. of V., S. S. Hemmingway; Second M. of V., Mr. Cassidy; Third M. of V., Mr. Blauk.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE, NO. 585, BROOKLYN.

Master, Ferdinand Zellinsky; S. W., Henry Waddleton; J. W., John N. Fordham; S. D., William H. Cummings; J. D., Gilbert H. Slote; Treasurer, Joseph S. Myers; Secretary, Hiram Bloomer, Jr.; S. M. C., Isaac T. Mungar; J. M. C., John Goepper; Chaplain, Rufus F. Hibbard; Tiler, Pulaski C. Wilson.

CENTRAL LODGE, NO. 361, BROOKLYN.

J. Frederick More, Master; Lafayette Briggs, Senior Warden; Perry W. Tracy, Junior Warden; Thomas J. Leary, Treasurer; Edward Kaesebier, Secretary; Joseph B. Jones, Anson Lewis, and James Chambers, Trustees. The Master-elect appointed the remaining officers as follows: Senior Deacon, Past Master Andrew B. Lindsay; Junior Deacon, James Evans; Masters of Ceremonies, E. A. Kutz and George W. Sleeper; Chaplain, Joseph Bishop; Organist, Edmund Connell; Tiler, George Dillon; Finance Committee, Peter D. Leyes, John H. Bennett, and Leonard Moody.

ALMA LODGE, NO. 728.

George W. Schoonmaker, Worshipful Master; Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Senior Warden; William Delamater, Junior Warden; George H. Toop, Treasurer; F. J. Vogell, Secretary; G. L. Schuyler, John J. Davis, J. T. Boyle, Trustees; William H. Vogell, Senior Deacon; Hayward Prince, Junior Deacon; R. F. Barnes, S. M. C.; E. S. Bisland, J. M. C.; E. E. Bogart, C. F. Mullins, Stewards; E. P. Chase, Organist; Terrence P. Smith, Marshal; E. W. Hirman, Chaplain; John Hoole, Tiler.

BLOOMFIELD LODGE, NO. 40.

J. Banks Retord, W. M.; William K. Williamson, S. W.; Charles H. Bailey, M. D., J. W.; Thomas W. Langstroth, P. M., Treasurer; William B. Baldwin, Secretary; Frederick O. Pierson, S. D.; John G. Keyler, J. D.; Joseph Fairbanks, M. C.; Stanford Farrand, M. C.; John Sherman and Thomas E. Hayes, Stewards; Eben Macfarlan, Chaplain; John Hall, Tiler.

GLOBE LODGE, NO. 588.

William V. King, Master; William B. Stuyvesant, Senior Warden; Robert B. Boyd, Junior Warden; Reginald T. Hazell, Senior Deacon; Alexander F. Reid, Junior Deacon; Simeon Meyer, S. M. C.; Henry C. Barr, J. M. C.; Winfield S. Fordon, Marshal; T. Hudson Stacy, Organist; Peter Waters, Tiler; R. T. Hazell, Frank P. Marsh, and David F. Meyer, Trustees.

NEW-YORK LODGE, NO. 197.

The annual meeting of New-York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., was held on Tuesday night, in Livingston Room, in the Masonic Temple. The officers elected and appointed for 1876 are as follows: Master, Edwin A. Quick; S. W., Robert Wharton; J. W., John G. Bogart; Treasurer, William Scott; Secretary, George W. Herrick, Jr.; S. D., Thomas Patterson; J. D., F. G. Minshall; S. M. of C., John Wallace; J. M. of C., Louis W. Walton; Trustees, William H. Stout, John G. Bogart and Thomas Keating; Stewards, James H. Andersen and James A. Herritt; Financial Committee, John Fowler, James H. Monckton, and Charles F. Marsh; Chaplain, Adolphus Andreas; Marshal, Joseph De Shay; Organist, George H. Brown; Tiler, George H. Bloomer.

During the evening P. M. John V. Perkins was presented with a handsome gold watch in acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered the lodge in founding a monument at York Bay Cemetery, and also for performing very active and useful work as Chairman of the Fair Committee. The presentation speech was made by Worshipful Master Scott, and was appropriately responded to by Brother Perkins.

THE DEUTCHLAND'S CARGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS OF THE SHIPWRECKED STEAM-SHIP—LIST OF THE LOSERS AND WHAT THEY LOST.

The mails of the wrecked steam-ship Deutschland, which arrived in this City on Tuesday night by the steam-ship Silesia, were mostly distributed yesterday. All the matter was thoroughly saturated with salt water, and had to be dried before it could be handled. The packages of letters were stuck together, and in many instances the writing was so completely obliterated that they had to be thrown aside. The letters in the ordinary mail-bags suffered most, and among them packages of human hair, laces, silks, stockings, meerschaum pipes, and other articles of merchandise were found. The ordinary mail consists of about twenty thousand letters, and the Superintendent of the foreign mails states that they probably will be able to forward to their addresses all but about fifty. Whether the contents will be legible is a matter of some doubt. The registered letters and packages, which were more carefully put up, suffered almost as much as the rest of the mail matter. All registered packages which cannot be forwarded will be returned to the German Post Office for identification. The mail matter, as received, disclosed many articles liable to pay duties, and also now liable to seizure.

The merchandise on the Deutchland was as follows:

One case chemicals, E. and H. T. Anthony & Co.; 1 case hosiery, Aaron F. Alexander; 8 cases colors, 1 case colors, A. B. Ansbacher; 6 cases silks, 2 cases merchandise, Otto Andreae; 1 cask brandy, Charles Bottigheimer; 3 cases yarn, Bomann & Von Barnuth; case books, Baldwin Bros.; 1 package effects, F. Broadsky; 6 cases horn strips, Louis Bock; 2 cases colors, Banning, Bissell & Co.; 2 cases metalware, L. & A. Blumenthal; 10 cases toys, T. Brown & Son; 2 casks wine, William Brickelmeyer; 12 cases hardware, Bamberger & Oppenheimer; 1 case mineral water, Bouche, fils & Co.; 1 case lamb skins, Bruckman & Lorbacker; 5 cases hair, 4 cases silks, Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.; 1 cask wine, Joseph Beckel; 10 cases ironware, H. Boker & Co.; 3 cases trimmings, C. M. Von Baur; 17 cases plate glass, Bendit, Drey & Co.; 1 case ivory ware, H. Bunce; 1 cask wine, D. W. Betscher; 1 case cottons, E. A. Bibby & Co.; 1 case, a chair, G. H. Bolenius; 5 cases cottons, Cochrane, McLean & Co.; 2 cases cottons, 2 cases paperware, 1 case hardware, Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; 2 casks wine, J. J. Decker; 1 case pipes, William Demuth & Co.; 1 package effects, 4 cases sausages, Davies, Turner & Co.; 24 cases wine, 3 cases hair-pins, 3 cases merchandise, Dieckershoff, Raffloer & Co.; 1 case, A. De Greiff & Co.; 1 case effects, Fr. Drischler; 4 cases books, A. Diepenbrock; 1 barrel wine, Dingelstedt & Co.; 1 case effects, J. F. Degener; 8 cases leaf metal, 1 case powder, 1 case paper, J. Ehrmann; 10 cases woodenware, H. W. Ehrichs; 1 case gloves, Ehrich & Co.; 1 case varnish, Fuchs & Lang; 1 case watches, Fellows & Co.; 5 cases hosiery, Field, Leiter & Co.; 1 case metalware, Frasse & Co.; 4 cases hardware, A. & D. Flesch & Co.; 1 case plate glass, Fleischmann & Co.; 24 cases essential oil, Fritzsche, Schimmel & Co.; 31 cases hardware, 2 cases merchandise, Feldmann & Decker; 1 case lead pencils, 2 cases of slate pencils, 2 cases slate boards, 4 cases graphite, E. Faber; 13 cases woolens, Fleitmann & Co.; 2 cases music ware, C. T. Foote; 2 cases trimmings, H. Flegenheim & Co.; 1 case seeds, R. J. Goodwin & Son; 3 cases cigars, A. Gonzales; 3 cases merchandise, Greeff & Co.; 1 case hair-pins, 1 case wine, 7 cases hardware, 3 cases pictures, 2 bales newspapers, J. D. C. Gillespie; 3 cases merchandise, Goddard & Brothers; 1 case glass-beads, H. C. Geisse; 4 cases musical instruments, 1 case agateware, 2 bales seeds, 1 case effects, 18 packages sundries, Charles Helmuth; 2 cases silks, 1 case merchandise, Hardt & Co.; 2 barrels guts, Hermann & Brothers; 100 cases wine, E. Heuermann; 2 casks wine, E. Heim; 2 cases music, B. T. Hopkins; 9 cases yarn, W. H. Horstmann & Sons; 15 casks alizarine, James Higgins & Co.; 1 case wine, 7 cases hardware, 2 casks hardware, E. Hilger; 1 case mdse., Heidsick, Mommer & Co.; 18 cases hosiery, Heinze, Goetz & Co.; 90 casks beer, Hollender & Co.; 21 cases sausages, P. F. T. Hansen; 1 case agateware, Hahn & Becker; 8 cases metalware, C. F. G. Hinrichs; 1 package newspapers, Charles Helmuth; 1 case hosiery, H. Hache; 3 cases gloves, Harris Brothers; 2 cases metal paper, Charles Joerz; 2 cases merchandise, Keeper & Co.; 4 casks wine, Oscar Kempff; 1 case, an oil painting, M. Knoedler & Co.; 2 cases beer, H. Knuoth; 4 casks wine, Aug. Kreiser; 1 case hardware, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; 30 casks beer, 30 cases beer, 1 case trimmings, William Kramer; 1 case hardware, 3 packages hardware, 2 cases meerschaum, F. J. Kaltenberg; 5 cases china, 49 cases hollow glass, Klingenberg & Leonard; 2 casks wine, J. A. Kumphesey; 3 cases toys, 1 case paperware, Kaufmann & Jonas; 4 cases paper, George J. Kraft; 15 bags corn, Levy & Levis; 2 cases leather, T. L. Lutkins; 10 casks cherry juice, 16 casks wine, Luyties Brothers; 1 case paperware, Charles Lichtenberg; 14 casks wine, Christoph Lang; 2 cases trimmings, Lesher, Whitman & Co.; 1 cask brandy, S. Luhr; 16 bales woolens, Leisler & Summerhoff; 1 case wine, D. Lydig; 25 packages seeds, 2 cases books, 25 cases liquors, 7 cases musical instruments, 1 case cottons, 1 case canvas, 8 cases instruments, Merchants' Dispatch Company; 2 cases embroideries, Muser Brothers; 1 case Japanware, P. Morgenstern; 2 cases colors, John Marsching & Co.; 15 casks peas, 4 casks prunes, 50 bags lentils, 1 case presents, A. L. L. & O. Meyer; 1 case cottons, Morrison, Herriman & Co.; 3 cases iron-ware, Robert Mayer & Co.; 2 cases paper-ware, Max, Jacoby & Zeller; 6 cases linens, 3 cases gloves, Meyer & Dickinson; 1 case leaf metal, 5 cases iron-ware, 1 case ginger-bread, George Meier & Co.; 3 cases cottons, Mencke & Fraenkel; 25 casks plums, Mayer Bros. & Co.; 1 case fruit, 1case leather-ware, 1 case books, 3 cases effects, L. W. Morris; 2 cases trimmings, W. Marx & Co.; 2 cases toys, E. Magnus; 3 cases merchandise, Henry Newman; 50 bogs poppy-seed, 15 bags lentils, H. Moralinger & Co.; 1 case guts, S. Oppenheimer; 8 cases corsets, Ottenheimer, Rothschild & Co.; 4 cases yarn, &c., Oberstreller, Frankenberg & Co.; 1 case silks, E. Oelfermann & Co.; 1 case basket-ware, E. Ortloff; 1 case an oil painting, C. Pfizer & Co.; 4 cases musical instruments, Martin, Pollmann & Co.; 4 steel wheels, 68 tyre forgings, Thomas Prosser & Sons; 2 cases merchandise, Passavant & Co.; 3 cases gloves, Pings & Pinner; 4 cases steel-ware, Peters Brothers; 150 boxes iron plates, Phelps, Dodge & Co.; 5 cases colors, Pickhardt & Kuttroff; 200 bags lentils, Rosenstein Brothers; 15 casks brandy, Runk & Unger; 1 case merchandize, P. Ronzone & Co.; 2 cases cottons, Ferd. Reiss & Co.; 1 case, a bed, C. B. Richard & Boas; 4 packages hair, P Robertson & Co.; 2 cases porcelain, 19 cases glass-ware, Rohrbeck & Gobeler; 1 box prints, C. Raoux; 1 case books, William Radde; 1 case fruit, J. Strauss; 3 cases books, 1 case stuffed birds, Smithsonian Institute; 1 case precious stones, 1 case, an oil painting, Julius Steglich; 31 cases drugs, &c., W. H. Schieffelin & Co.; 1 case buttons, 4 cases confections, A. T. Stewart & Co.; 2 cases music-ware, Schonian-Lingg & Co.; 2 cases merchandise, B. L. Solomon & Sons; 1 case wood-ware, Schloss Bros.; 1 case photographs, Stroefer & Kirchner; 394 bundles iron, Sulzbacher & Hyman; 4 cases colors, 2 cases machines, H. Siebold & Co.; 3 cases corsets, Lewis Schiele & Co.; 4 cases trimmings, 1 case merchandise, H. H. Schweitering; 1 case cottons, G. Sidenburg & Co.; 1 bale newspapers, Steckert & Wolff; 1 bale, 1 case books, L. W. Schmidt; 9 cases toys, Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.; 9 bales newspapers, E. Steiger; 10 cases sausages, Tode Brothers; 2 cases leather-ware, Taaks & Lichtenstein; 2 cases porcelain, H. Trost & Co.; 10 barrels chemicals, Tod, Rose & Co.; 3 cases cottons, B. Ulmann & Co.; 1 case hams, 1 case oil paintings, F. Victor & Achelis; 2 cases corsets, S. Wormser & Co.; 1 case potatoes, B. Wedefind; 10 casks wine, G. Wahlheimer; 2 cases merchandise, Louis Wedigen & Co.; 1 case sausages, 1 case fruits, 1 cask merchandise, Widmayer & Bothof; 1 case silks, Wendt, Steinhauser & Co.; 1 barrel sourkrout, C. Weitzel; 1 case merchandize, H. Wolff & Co.; 15 cases metalware, 4 casks iron-ware, S. M. Wolff & Co.; 7 tubs cheese, C. Witte & Co.; 1 bale yarn, 8 cases corsets, A. Wimpfheimer & Bro.; 7 cases clocks, Waterbury Clock Company; 1 cask berries, L. Wenstboff; 8 bales newspapers, C. K. Wilmer; 3 cases hosiery, E. Yard, Jr., & Co.; 1 case music-ware, C. A. Zoebisch & Sons; 19 casks ultramarine, Charles F. Zentgraf; 1 case books, 4 bales newspapers, S. Zickel; 1 case cutlery, 5 cases paper-ware, 3 cases colors, 5 cases bulbs, order.

AN OLD COUPLE.

We find the following credited to a rural paper in Illinois: "Dr. Wilkins, of Fairmount, recently visited a man and woman in Montgomery County, Ind., whose ages are respectively 113 and 111 years, and who have lived together in the married state eighty-five years. The name of this ancient couple is Fruits, and they are the parents of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Catlin township. The old man stands up as straight as a ramrod, and does quite a good deal of work every day. He has always been a moderate liver, and uses no tobacco, which is an argument against tobacco-users. But his wife has been a steady smoker for sixty years, which is an argument in favor of tobacco. The old lady is afflicted with a cancer, which made its appearance upon her forehead forty years ago, and which she is now doctering with coal-oil. At one time in her life she weighed 225 pounds, but gradually shrunk away till she now tips the beam at 125."

A MICHIGAN COURT INCIDENT.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* relates this story: "A dramatic incident occurred in Justice Stearns' office this afternoon during a delay in a suit. A well-known bibulous individual, with a professional appellation, was giving the Justice his ideas of what a court should be, and the court ordered Officer Kimball to remove him from the room. He didn't propose to go, until he saw the officer start, and then he went out and yelled through the glass window, asking if the court was mad. He went down stairs, and returned in about two minutes, when Justice Stearns again ordered him out. 'Are you ruling here?' he asked. 'I am, replied the court. 'Well, Sir, I object to the ruling, and you can't throw me out of this court,' he yelled, as he started down stairs, on seeing the officer coming for him."

CATHOLIC INTERFERENCE.

The Newark *Advertiser* prints a copy of a small hand-bill which, it says, was secretly issued during the recent election in Maryland. It reads, (we omit the display of capitals:)

Catholics! Remember our holy cause. Those who have stood by us we must defend and support. The election will decide whether the principles of the godless Bismarck [*sic*] shall prevail in this land of our adoption. We can only look to the Democratic Party for help. The Democratic nominees for the Legislature have been selected with due regard for our interests. Hon. John Lee Carroll has already been tried and not found wanting. He assures us of renewed efforts in our behalf. Be vigilant in the cause of our faith. MD. C. U.

WANTS ANOTHER TO BALANCE.

He was an old bachelor and she a widow of means and good looks. The Detroit *Free Press* has discovered that as they sat in the back parlor the other evening he noticed a new picture hanging up, and adjusted his glasses and remarked, "A new picture, eh?"

"Yes; my husband's monument," she replied as she laid her hand on his arm. "Don't you think I was liberal? And if I only had another painting like it to balance this big chromo in the centre it would just finish out my group!"

He thinks he will marry a maiden when he marries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

EXAMPLES OF MODERN ETCHING. Twenty plates. By Balfournier Bodmer, Bracquemond, Chattock, Flamery, Feyen-Perrin, Seymour Haden, Hamerton, Haseltine, Laguillermie, Lalaune, Legros, Lucas, Palmer, Rajon, Veyrassat. With notes by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. London: Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. New-York: J. W. Bouton. 1876.

The art of etching, which for a few years fell almost into abeyance, is again fast becoming popular, and among those artists who have labored most assiduously to arrive at this result, the editor of the beautiful work now before us stands pre-eminent. It is perhaps a little curious that the French, Dutch, and English are the only nations among whom etching has ever been largely practiced. Whether or not we owe it in the first instance to Albert Durer, as his friends allege, and as hard-grained critics dispute, to Rembrandt must be given the credit of having founded the finest school for its cultivation. His own etchings and those of Vandyke and Nicholas Berghan are among the most celebrated. But if the Dutch can thus claim precedence in point of celebrity, a much larger number of etchers of almost equal prominence has sprung up in France and England, the finest works belonging to artists of the former country. Turner, Landseer, Ruskin, and a number of painters in the English school have executed etchings of considerable value, but in France more persons have been found to devote themselves more exclusively to this style of work, and artists have there most assiduously copied their own paintings with a success which has been unquestioned.

Three or four years ago, Mr. Hamerton proposed a new process, and as there are two pictures in this volume executed by him, it may reasonably be supposed that they are examples of it, although we believe it has become very generally adopted within the last two years by other artists in the same line. Formerly two methods were practiced. In one the drawing was made upon paper and then transferred by pressure to the prepared surface of the plate. In the other the operator worked directly on the plate, either with or without a previously-made design. Both methods were subject to the same objection—that of producing bright, glistening lines in the surface of the plate wherever the etching-needle passed. In Mr. Hamerton's so-called "positive process" this is obviated. The plate is first brightened with cyanide of silver, and greater care is taken in laying on the wax surface than was formerly deemed necessary. A different mordant also is used, and it is applied before the artist does his work, instead of after. The consequence of this is that the lines are blackened as soon as made, and the labors of the artist are much facilitated. We take it that many of the specimens before us now are the result of this mode of working, although some have as evidently been done under the old method. Of the first may be mentioned two by Mr. Hamerton himself—"Crossing the Lock," from a painting by himself, and "Moonrise on the Ternin;" and among the latter a portrait of Vandyke by P. Rajon.

Of the extreme beauty of this collection of etchings we cannot speak in terms of too much praise. Every illustration in the book is remarkable for finish and effect. It is difficult to single out any for special observation, yet we must do so if only to guide Christmas buyers to some of the points worthy of casual notice in the first instance. In the first place, however, it must be remarked that the collection exhibits almost as many differences of style as there are artists represented. Mr. Hamerton claims that he sought to accomplish this as far as possible, instead of aiming at unity, and if a striking contrast is at once asked for, we would refer to his own two works, Nos. 6 and 16, and, let us say, those by J. P. Haseltine, No. 8, and M. Lalaune, No. 15. Indeed, the collection is valuable not only as a splendid work of art, but as showing the great breadth of treatment, and the possibilities of tone and color, as well as of general effect, which etching affords.

The frontispiece, from the laughing portrait of Rembrandt, by Léopold Flamery, is a wonderful piece of work; so, too, is the portrait of Vandyke, by M. Rajon. And in the way of landscape effects, we select for notice Adolphe Balfournier's etching from one of his own pictures of a scene near Elche in Spain; "Peacocks," by Karl Rodmer, an artist of distinguished reputation among bird and animal painters, but who delights to embellish his works with exquisitely-finished pieces of foliage or landscape, and the only living artist, in the opinion of Mr. Hamerton, who could have etched a peacock's tail as we have it here; and, lastly, "The Ferry-boat," by J. Veyrassat. This artist has devoted himself to the painting of the heavy French cart-horse, and he has necessarily attained to a high degree of excellence in that specialty. But the etching before us claims particular attention. It is among the most minutely finished in the book. The smallest details are worked in with extremely beautiful effect, and will bear the closest examination. Note particularly the manner in which the sky effects have been produced, every line being distinctly visible on a near inspection, yet the distant effect being as soft as, and far more effective than, could be attained by the most carefully executed mezzotint.

We have frequently had occasion to mention the excellence of the etchings in the *Portfolio*, a serial produced also under Mr. Hamerton's supervision; but the collection now before us certainly excels anything that we have met with recently in exhibiting uniformly throughout all the most attractive qualities of which this most effective branch of artistic work is capable. To all who appreciate art in one of its highest forms, we can imagine nothing more suitable for purchase or presentation at the present season.

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S PROPOSED SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT—THE PROPRIETY OF WIPING OUT THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The first witness examined before the Senate Committee, at its session yesterday, was Pilot Commissioner G. W. Blunt, who said that, owing to the legislation of the last session of the Legislature, there was at present little garbage thrown into the harbor. The proposed extension of the bulkheads in the North River would be ruinous, while the effect of the system of extension in the East River would be to make the tide as bad as at Hell Gate. Mr. Blunt's plan would be to finish the bulkheads gradually, and then, when there was a demand for a pier, which could be rented at a fair interest on the cost of construction, to go on and build it.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey was then called, and went over the same ground which was so thoroughly covered by him in his examination before the Assembly Committee on Saturday last. At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Tousey recommended the passage of several laws, as follows: A law to make it a penal offense for the head of any department to pay more than the market price for materials or labor; a law making it a penal offense for any head of a department to employ an incompetent person as foreman, or in any responsible position; a law which shall compel able-bodied paupers on Blackwell's Island to be put to work; a law discountenancing all public works, except such as were necessary to preserve what had already been commenced, until taxes were reduced; also, a law to prohibit the issuing of any more assessment bonds, and thus adding to the indebtedness of the City—better to pay as we go. Mr. Tousey recommended that the committee should consider the propriety of the enactment of a law to wipe out the present Board of Aldermen, and the establishment in its place of a Board of Control, to consist of as many members as there are now organized departments, and giving that board absolute imperial power to manage the whole affairs of the City; he would recommend that the members of that board be appointed for long periods, with fat salaries, and that they be held to a strict accountability for the proper performance of their duties, only errors of judgment to be excusable; the offices should be good ones, and the penalties for malfeasance severe; he would also make the Mayor *ex-officio* member of that board, without the power to vote. Mr. Tousey also recommended the passage of a law to require the proper authorities to keep the streets clean and in repair by a district system, and by contracts, and also the enactment of more stringent laws against vagrancy and street-begging.

Henry Singer testified that he had been employed for the past three years as the official stenographer of the Fourth District Civil Court, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. When asked by Mr. Davenport if he was a stenographer, he replied that, strictly speaking, he was not; and when put to the test by the counsel, managed to write out in long hand a portion of a sentence given him to write, after Mr. Townsend had repeated it to him slowly three times. He could not remember whether he took an oath as to the faithful performance of his duties when he drew his November salary, but thought he did not.

Mr. Thomas E. Smith, Clerk of the First District Civil Court, was sworn, and explained the routine workings of the court and the duties of its several employes. His attention was called to the case testified to on Tuesday by Mr. Brasie, where that gentleman swore that he had been charged $2 for a summons and $2 50 for a complaint. Mr. Smith had no recollection of any such circumstance, but promised to make an investigation of the records and report the result to the committee.

The committee then adjourned, to meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the same place.

LAW REPORTS.

PROGRESS OF THE BOWEN SUIT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES CALLED TO PROVE THE PLAINTIFF'S REPUTATION—THE DEFENSE RESTS.

The trial of the libel suit brought by Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, founded on an alleged libelous statement in that paper, to the effect that Mr. Bowen was connected with the Capt. Kidd Salvage Company, was resumed in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge Reynolds. The court-room was crowded. Mr. Beach opened the proceedings by an argument in support of defendant's offer to introduce evidence of provocation in the shape of attacks made in the *Union* on Thomas Kinsella, the editor of the *Eagle*. The court said the articles referred to could be marked for identification, but he would not permit counsel to state their contents or read their titles to the jury. Defendants took an exception to the ruling. Mr. McLean, of the *Eagle*, concluded his testimony by stating, in answer to Mr. Fullerton, that during the Tilton-Beecher trial the *Eagle* was friendly to Mr. Beecher, and he believed that Mr. Bowen was the father of the scandal. Richard Anson, a manufacturer of saddlery in New-York, had known Mr. Bowen by reputation for a number of years. He had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Bowen, but he knew his reputation to be bad. The witness believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty. Alexander Studwell testified that he was in the leather business in New-York, and had known Mr. Bowen for twenty-five years. He believed Mr. Bowen's reputation to be bad. The witness was a member of Plymouth Church. Mr. Jacob Murray, an usher in Plymouth Church, testified that he was a wholesale grocer and liquor dealer; he believed that Mr. Bowen's reputation was bad. Rev. Edward Eggleston, Pastor of the Church of the Christian Endeavor, and formerly superintending editor of the *Independent*, did not think that Mr. Bowen's reputation was good. Mr. Lorin Palmer, formerly President of the Board of City Works and now a member of Plymouth Church, had known Mr. Bowen's reputation to be bad since 1857. William H. Cox testified that he had tried to subpœna George Wilkes, but could not find him. William A. Corr testified that he told Archibald Gordon, the reporter who wrote the article complained of in the *Eagle*, that he had seen the article in the *Spirit of the Times* and the New-York *Sun* upon which the statements in the *Eagle* with reference to Mr. Bowen and the Kidd Salvage Company were based. The defense offered to show that Mr. Kinsella was one of the proprietors of the *Eagle*, but the court ruled the evidence out. An exception was taken. Mr. C. C. Wheeler, city editor of the *Eagle*, was called to prove that while on the editorial staff of the *Union* he was directed by Mr. Bowen to make attacks on Mr. Kinsella. The evidence was ruled out and an exception taken. E. W. Hull, a wholesale dry goods merchant, had known Mr. Bowen by reputation for nearly twenty years prior to 1874. Mr. Bowen's reputation among business men in New-York, the witness said, was bad.

The defendants rested their case at the conclusion of Mr. Hull's testimony. Seth B. Hunt was then called for the plaintiff. He had been in the dry goods business in New-York for forty-one years; he and Mr. Bowen were clerks together forty-five years ago; he believed Mr. Bowen's reputation to be good. Benjamin H. Hutton, a dry goods importer, had been acquainted with Mr. Bowen since 1838, and had business relations with him; he believed that Mr. Bowen's reputation was good. Mayor John W. Hunter had known Mr. Bowen for twenty-five years, and believed his reputation to be good. Aaron L. Reed had known Mr. Bowen thirty-eight years, and knew his reputation to be good. J. H. Howe had known the plaintiff socially and in a business capacity for twenty-five years, and knew his reputation to be good. Daniel C. Robbins, Peter L. Hoe, and A. S. Barnes all testified that they had known Mr. Bowen for a long time, socially and in business, and that his general reputation was good. Mr. Fullerton then offered to prove by Superintendent of Education Thomas W. Fields that Mr. Kinsella had said, before the alleged libelous article appeared in the *Eagle*, that he intended to attack Mr. Bowen. The testimony, after a long debate, was ruled out. The court then adjourned to this morning.

A POLICE SURGEON WANTS HIS PENSION.

Dr. Martin Freleigh, a retired Police Surgeon, applied to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to rescind a resolution passed by them in June last striking his name from the pension list of the Police Life Insurance Fund; to restore his name to the list, and to pay him the quarterly installment of his pension of $1,000 per annum due in October last. It appeared that Dr. Freleigh was employed as an assistant surgeon in 1857, and continued in that capacity until 1866, when he was put on the list of surgeons. Under the provisions of an act passed in 1871 he was put on the retired list, with a pension of $1,000 per year, on account of his long term of service. Section 4 of the act of 1871 provides for the giving of pensions to members of the Police force for various disabilities, and to their widows and orphans, the pensions, however, in no case to exceed $400 per year. The next subsequent section of the act states that the pension is not to be a matter of right, but to be withdrawable by the Police Commissioners, who are the Trustees of the fund. The sixth section of the act provides for the retirement of Police Captains, surgeons, and patrolmen on a pension of half their salary, but nothing is said about the withdrawal of such pensions. The question at issue in the present case was as to whether the provisions in the fifth section applied to the succeeding one. This applicability was denied by the counsel for Dr. Freleigh, and upheld by the opposing counsel. The latter also claimed that the plaintiff's proper course would have been to sue at law instead of applying for a mandamus. Judge Brady took the papers, reserving his decision.

A DISCONTENTED JURY.

The case of John O'Gorman against Henry Kamak was on for the eleventh day before Judge Larremore, in Part I of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The suit, the details of which have heretofore appeared in THE TIMES, was brought several years ago to set aside a conveyance of the property at No. 242 Madison street, made by the plaintiff, who alleged that he had been suffering from delirium tremens at the time, and had been plied with liquor by the defendant, to whom the transfer was made. The case was tried before Judge Van Brunt in 1872, and a verdict, then given for the plaintiff, was subsequently overruled and a new trial ordered. The case came up in the Equity Branch of the Court of Common Pleas, and the question of O'Gorman's condition was referred to Judge Larremore and the present jury. An enormous amount of testimony has been taken, medical and otherwise. Yesterday symptoms of discontent began to be manifest among the jurors, one of whom, rising, wanted to know how long the case would last, and said that he was anxious to get home on Christmas. Several other jurors made similar statements expressive of their dislike to hear further testimony. Judge Larremore said that if the case were not concluded on Friday he would adjourn it until Monday.

A MISSING CHILD.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Henrietta Hurt, a child whose custody is claimed by its mother. The latter stated that she had given it to its father about two years ago, when she went to New-Jersey to work as a servant. Mr. Hurt responded to the writ of habeas corpus by stating that the child had died in Bellevue Hospital. The truth of this was denied by the mother, and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., was appointed as Referee to report in the matter. Mr. Jarvis reported that he was not satisfied with the proofs of the child's death. Judge Davis now renders a decision on this report dismissing the writ. He says that there was no evidence to show that the mother was a better custodian for the child than its father. Furthermore, there is presumptive evidence of the child's death, which is sufficient to guide him in denying the request for the production of the child.

THE MARINE COURT CLERKSHIP.

The removal of Maurice J. Power from his position as Clerk of the Marine Court has given rise to several incorrect statements both in regard to him and to his successor, John D. Coughlin. It was stated that Mr. Power had retained over nine thousand dollars which should have been turned over to the Controller. Mr. Power says that he has paid over $9,750 50 to Mr. Coughlin, on Friday last. This amount included the fees on 2,621 unsettled causes. By the rules of the court, attorneys on filing notes of issue deposit $4 with the Clerk. If the cause never comes to trial the money is returned. The money does not belong to the County until the suit has been reached on the calendar and disposed of. The amount paid over to Mr. Coughlin was derived in this way. Mr. Coughlin corroborated these statements, and said that it had been incorrectly stated that he had the power of removing and appointing assistant clerks. This was not the case, the power of appointment and removal being in the hands of the Judges.

COURT NOTES.

In the divorce case of Adela M. Blake against Charles E. Blake, Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered the defendant to pay $150, and $10 weekly alimony during the pendency of the action.

Chief Justice Davis, yesterday, ordered a consolidation of nineteen suits brought against the City by Richard Thompson, as Assignee, of nineteen attendants of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, who sued for the value of their services amounting to $2 per working day during 1870 and 1871.

John D. Toal, as Assignee, brought four suits against the City to compel the payment of Coroner's fees for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1875. On motion of the Corporation Counsel, the suits were ordered to be consolidated by Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained temporary injunctions from Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, against two saloon keepers named A. O'Donnell and John Maier, restraining them from giving exhibitions in their saloons until they have paid the society the requisite license fee.

The elisors selected to draw the list of struck jurors in the suit for $1,000,000 against Tweed, will meet for that purpose in the County Clerk's office to-day. In regard to the probable length of the trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit, Mr. Peckham stated yesterday that it would only take two or three days and not a number of months as had been represented.

The trial of the suit of Lewis Levinson against the White Star Steam-ship Company was begun late yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. Levinson was a passenger on the steam-ship Atlantic, which was lost two years ago last March off Halifax, Nova Scotia, and claims damages from the loss of baggage and other property, and from great personal damages received, to the amount of $100,000.

The trial of the indictment against Charles L. Lawrence, in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal branch, charging him with forging owners' oaths and importers' bonds, and presenting the same at the Custom-house, with intent to defraud the Government, was put off yesterday by Judge Benedict until the January term, upon the ground that the present term was too near its close to admit of the case being opened now.

A fire broke out on Nov. 22 last in the liquor saloon of Francis C. Gearty, No. 133 Washington street, but was extinguished before any considerable injury had been done. Evidences of incendiarism were observed, and it was ascertained that Gearty had an insurance of $2,500 on a very small stock. The Grand Jury found indictments for arson against Gearty and the bar-keeper, his cousin, also named Francis Gearty. The accused were arrested yesterday on bench warrants, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Herring prosecuting, William Benz and John Nickweiler, charged with breaking into the unoccupied building No. 612 East Ninth street, and stealing the lead pipes, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to four years in the State Prison. James Wallace, one of two men who broke into the livery stable at No. 312 West Fifty-second street, and stole a number of horse covers and blankets, valued at $74, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months.

The case of the United States against the Mechanics' National Bank, in the United States District Court, to recover $1,500, an amount alleged to have been short in the payment of drafts of $25,000, went to the jury yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. At 5 they came into court, having been unable to agree upon a verdict, and Judge Blatchford then directed them to return a verdict for the defendants, upon the ground that the Government had shown no cause of action against the bank. This verdict was accordingly rendered.

Peter McGuinness brought suit against the City as the assignee of the claim of Police Justice McQuade for $5,416 66, alleged to be due the latter as increase of salary in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. The police justices' salaries were increased from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum in 1870. The case came up before Judge Loew, in the Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. On the part of the City it was claimed that the increase of salary by the Corporation was illegal, the municipal authorities not having the power so to do. Decision was reserved.

The case of John Gilligan against The Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, yesterday. The suit was brought to recover the value of services rendered by the plaintiff as a porter in the new Court-house in 1871. The defense put in by the City was that Gilligan had been employed by the Court-house Commissioners, who had only power to employ persons for the completion of the new County Court-house. The plaintiff's services did not come within the purview of this power. It was further urged in defense that Gilligan's appointment was not in writing as it ought to have been. Judge Loew, after hearing the arguments, said he would adjourn the case until the General Term had rendered a decision on the point as to whether it is necessary for the appointment of an employe of the City to be in writing.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—In Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were up:

No. 88.—*Graves vs. Waterman.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 124.—*William Whitbeck, appellant, vs. William P. Van Rensselaer et al., respondents.*—Argued by R. A. Parmenter, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondents.

No. 79.—*John Kerby, respondent, vs. Kiernan B. Dailey, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 125.—*Calvin Haines et al., respondents, vs. Sarah E. Hollister et al., appellants.*—Argued by W. F. Cogswell, of counsel for appellants; and submitted for respondents.

The court took a recess till Monday, Jan. 17, 1876, at 10 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Knapp vs. Bonesteel.—Case settled.

Carpenter vs. Van Pelt.—Order granted denying motion.

Orders Granted.—Davis vs. Costello; Jung vs. Wagstaff.

Meyer vs. Joseph.—Order granted opening default.

Henrietta Lafarge vs. Edward P. Lafarge.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Brady.

Lupton vs. Fletcher.—Attachment vacated. Memorandum.

Goodwin vs. Health Department.—Mandamus granted.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Loewenstein.—Order granted.

Schwarzle vs. Burchell.—Mr. Smedley is requested to attend.

Jacob vs. Jacob.—Alimony denied, with liberty to renew.

Henderson &c., vs. Hewitt.—Allowance of $100 granted.

Walker vs. Dodge.—Affidavit or examination of Rowland is deemed essential.

Lilia vs. Ward.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Matter of Meyer et al.—Granted.

Frost vs. Van Loon.—Counsel to appear on the 24th at 10 A. M. to enter order, which will be directed.

Lilia vs. Ward.—Motion granted on payment of $10; cause set down for second Monday of January, 1876.

Bradt vs. Boulter.—This is a case in which the court cannot interfere in a summary way. If there be any remedy it is by action.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Cases Settled.—Ruke vs. Law, &c., and Ahren vs. Goodspeed et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Meyer vs. Schoffel.—Motion for continuance of injunction and for Receiver on filing undertaking, &c., granted.

Churchill vs. Bradley.—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

Rothschild vs. Suisheimer.—Motion for injunction granted on filing undertaking in $250.

Brewster vs. Balch, &c.—Motion granted. The order to be entered should give leave to defendant to amend first undertaking as to the affidavit of justification, &c.

Fairchild vs. Lynch.—Ten dollars a term fee should be deducted from costs as adjusted, otherwise motion denied.

Bishop vs. Empire Transportation Company.—37 N. Y. Supreme Court R., p. 12.

Ellinger vs. Silberstein.—Motion denied; taxation of Clerk affirmed.

Morgan et al. vs. Davenport Railway Con. Company.—It does not appear that the decision upon appeal in Iowa will result in any definite adjustment of the rights of the parties, although it may settle, perhaps, a principle of law that would be followed here. As to the other ground of the motion it relates only to matters which should be determined by plaintiff, &c.

DISHONEST HACKMEN PUNISHED.

On the 16th inst. Mr. John Alme came to this City, and stopped at the Astor House. He subsequently decided to go to the Tremont House, and engaged a hack-driver named Patrick Reilly to remove his three trunks. While Reilly was being engaged by Mr. Alme, another hack-driver named Daniel Coffin took part in the transaction, purporting to be Reilly's partner. Mr. Alme went to the Tremont House and awaited the arrival of his trunks for two hours. He then went out, and during his absence the trunks were delivered at the hotel by Reilly and Coffin. On examining the trunks Mr. Alme discovered that one of them had been broken open and robbed of a new suit of clothes, several pairs of pantaloons and vests, and a dozen shirts, valued in all at $200. The hack-drivers were subsequently arrested and indicted for grand larceny. On being called for trial in General Sessions yesterday, Reilly pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the State Prison. Coffin, who protested his innocence, was then placed on trial, promptly found guilty, and sentenced by his Honor to five years in the State Prison.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A STORE.

Michael Donovan, of No. 162 Pacific street, while attempting to rob the till of Mr. James O'Brien's grocery store, in Hicks street, Brooklyn, let the money fall on the floor. The noise attracted the attention of the proprietor, who, on going into the store from a back room, was coolly informed by Donovan that he had come into the store to make a purchase, and had dropped the money. When O'Brien attempted to arrest the thief the latter struck him with a weight on the head. A struggle ensued between the men, the noise of which attracted the attention of a police officer. Donovan was committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of attempted larceny and also for assault and battery.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
2—Deering vs. Lalor.
44—Pendergast vs. White.
47—Davis, &c., vs. Simpson, &c.
55—Warthington vs. Pratt
56—M. M. Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
85—Langdon vs. Gray.
86—Same vs. Same.
88—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley, &c.
101—Kensing vs. Siechart.
121—Jessup vs. Downs, &c.
130—Furniss vs. Furniss.
149—Morange vs. Lent.
160—Bunner vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas L. Co.
163—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Caverly, &c.

Nos.
170—Stager vs. Mix.
175—Matter of Williams.
177—Salmon vs. Allen.
178—U. S. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Neidig.
193—Rogers vs. Tilden, &c.
197—Stuyvesant vs. Lalor.
198—Towle vs. De Witt.
223—Bourgingnon vs. Gould, &c.
236—Whittingham vs. Barueth.
257—Spratt vs. King, &c.
259—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Day.
268—— vs. ——.
273—— vs. ——.
277—— vs. ——.
284—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
22—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
728—Berkshire Woollen Co. vs. Julliard et al.
49—King vs. Duryea.
634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
557—Hay vs. The Star Fire Ins. Co.
106—Sterne vs. Goepp.
652—Saher vs. McCormack et al.
653—Same vs. Same.
654—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
563—De Ruyter et al. vs. Lombard et al.
75—McBride vs. McBride et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
275—Devlin et al. vs. The Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
544—Ranney vs. Keyser, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
3834—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.
2079—Higham vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton.
897—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
2119—Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
467—Steinbeck vs. Brennan, &c.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman.
3473—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
3449—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.
1641—Fisk vs. Felt.
3686—Hortshorne et al. vs. Battershall.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1629—Shappert vs. Sulzer.
3961—Dietrich vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
3437—Hatch et al. vs. Friend.
2209—Nordlinger versus Hyde.
2211—Union S. Co. of N. H., C., vs. Phipps.
2213—McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.
2229—Truesdell vs. Hopkins et al.
2231—Abrams vs. Boas.
2233—McFarland versus Lenox.
2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. C. Protectory.
2237—Bennett et al. vs. Powell.
2239—Conkling vs. Hurtin.
2243—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
2245—Marrin, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2247—Howell vs. Buffalo G. I. & I. Co.
2249—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
2255—Riley vs. Collins et al.
2257—Wyckoff vs. Leslie et al.
2259—Braunsdorf et al. vs. Bradbury et al.
2271—Van Volkenburgh et al. vs. Drake.
2271½—Kelly vs. Trieb et al.
2275—Meldrum vs. Dusenbury, &c.
2277—Cassidy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2285—St. John vs. D. & H. Canal Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleish.
1648—Olcutt, &c., vs. Maclean et al.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Waster vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., &c.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1514—Diggs et al. vs. Strews.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.

Nos.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
236—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
992—Germania Bank N. Y. vs. Schoafer et al.
2338—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mather vs. Brennan, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
2944—Halstead vs. Seaman.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
870½—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
3600—Ginnis, &c., vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1522—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun P. and P. As. vs. Tribune As.
3630—Corrigan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
141—Letchford et al. vs. Brandes, Jr., et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & T's.' Nat. B.
363—Keck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., &c.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.

Nos.
1951—Brown vs. Recknegel et al.
3999—Crawford vs. The Mayor, &c.
745½—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
——Silberstein, &c., vs. Eblin.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3922—Weber vs. Craig.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.
883½—Strasburger vs. Belden et al., &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 31.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spier, J.

Case on—No. 855—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 556—Earl vs. Beadelston. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
27—Morgan vs. Davenport R. Con. Co.
14—Olvany vs. Fox.

Nos.
13—Mierson vs. Hoyt.
23—Henneguin et al. vs. Clews.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
25—Rhodes vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
26—Arkenburgh vs. Sheriden et al.

Nos.
44—De Leyer vs. Wade.
3—Bates vs. Pelton.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos. One-hour Causes.
2099—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
1835—McCollough vs. Murphy.
2059—Degroot vs. Crow.
1808—Jacobs vs. Lichtenstein.
2071—Meyer vs. Buckhout.
1606½—Frazer vs. Samuel et al.
2248—McGrath vs. Brennan.
2188—Colwell vs. Kapff.
2189—Same vs. Same.
2064—Keller vs. Soubbellar.
2113—Runkle vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
2097—Davis vs. Samuels.
2195—Jose vs Morney.
2126—Burroughs et al. vs Codling.
2180—Odell vs. Campman.
2040½—Lynch vs. Rynaldo.
1903—Herman vs. Levy.

Nos.
2054—Remington Sewing Machine Co. vs. Costello.
1477—Phillips vs. Hamilton, &c.
2233—Fox, &c., vs. Hind.
2246—O'Neill, Jr., vs. Marks.
2014—Spratt vs. Wenman.
2247—Bramhold vs. Roessler.
2282—National Citizens' Bank vs. Boyd.
2351—Price vs. Phelps.
2015—Grant vs. Armstrong.
2117—Wallan vs. Bissick.
2272—Odell vs. Boddy.
2251—Price vs. Phelps.
2103—Baily vs. Keep.
2191—McCormack vs. Andrews.
2665—Third Av. Railroad vs. Davis, Jr.
2037—Ackerman vs. Lilliston.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
5997—Trimble et al. vs. McConnell et al.
5392—Hathorn vs. Arthur.
5588—Young vs. Bary.
4582—Harris vs. Isaacs et al.
3331—Frankenstein vs. Lindermann.
5648—Vogel et al. vs. Maher et al.
5314—Roux et al. vs. Schaaf.
2532—Convey vs. Hull.
4358—Miller vs. Ludlam.
6078—Dansiger vs. Moses.
6115—Higley et al. vs. Moran.
5496—Crooks vs. Mathias.
5698—Wolf vs. Dunkinson et al.
5844—Beekman et al. vs. Lichenstein.
6122—Chesebrough vs. Lalor et al.
6140—Beams et al. vs. Heddendorf.

Nos.
6164—Buttessby et al. vs. Bary.
6142—Meyer vs. Love et al.
5384—Leonard vs. McCall.
5470—Lyon vs. Biem.
5492—Irwin vs. Lather.
558—Knevals vs. Moses et al.
4118—Huggins vs. Sherman.
2647—Steitz vs. Lawrence.
5326—Hotaling vs. Neiss.
5530—Barber et al. vs. Palmer et al.
4566—Hackmann vs. Wittrum.
4956—McDonough vs. Paddock.
5756—Malker vs. Prigge.
5618—Decker et al. vs. Morrissey.
5426—Schocht vs. Elias et al.
5715—Meyer et al. vs. Davis et al.
4607—Fitzsimmons et al. vs. Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Morris W. Goldstein, arson, (continued.)
Frances F. Marshall, arson, (continued.)
Charles Bovich, James Kavaney, burglary.
Charles Wensler, Charles Burgee, grand larceny.
George Rose, grand larceny.
Lyman Bullard, violation of the Sunday laws.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union	73⅜
100	do. s3.	73¼
300	do.	73⅜
1600	do.	73½
300	do.	73⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	104
100	Han. & St Jo.	20¾
100	Pacific Mail	38⅞
900	do.	39⅛
300	do. c.	39⅛
300	do.	39
400	do.	39⅛
100	do. c.	39⅛
25	Rock Island	104
50	do. c.	104
400	Erie Railway	15¼
100	do. c.	15⅜
500	do.	15⅜
100	do. b30.	15⅜
700	do. s3.	15⅜
100	North-west. Pref.	54⅛
200	do.	54¼
300	do. s3.	54¼
200	Mich. Central c.	57¼
100	do. c.	57¼
700	do.	57⅜
200	do. s3.	57¼
100	do. s3.	57½
100	do. s3.	57⅝
400	do.	57¾
100	do. s3.	57⅝
5	do.	58
2000	Lake Shore	58⅞
3500	do.	59
50	do.	58¾
100	do. b3.	59⅛
300	do.	59
400	do.	58⅞
1500	do.	59
300	do.	59⅛
2600	do.	59
1500	do.	58⅞
2600	do.	58¾
2300	do.	58⅞
2000	do.	59
1300	do.	59⅛
1600	do.	59
700	Ohio & Miss.	16⅛
200	North-western	37⅞
900	do.	38
500	do.	38⅛
200	do.	38¼
100	St. Paul	33⅝
100	do.	33¾
100	do.	34
600	do.	33¾
100	do.	33⅞
100	do. s3.	34⅛
100	St. Paul Pref. s3.	64⅞
400	do.	64⅞
300	do.	65¼
100	do.	65⅜
100	do. s3.	65¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 b. c.	115½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68 b. c.	122¾
$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	124¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67 b. c.	122¾
5,000	do. b3.	122¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	102⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. '87	102¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s. old	40⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. ser.	38⅝
500	Alb. & Sus. 3d.	101
50,000	N. J. Cen. 1st. c.	111½
7,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	106
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10.	95
8,000	M. & St. P. 1st. LaC. Div.	98
1,000	C. & N. W. C.	99½
5,000	do.	99⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	101½
8,000	N. W. C. C. G.	85¼
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st.	114
2,000	M. & E. 1st, C.	106
2,000	Long Dk. bds.	101½
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	80
2,000	do. b. c.	79½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101½
17,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	125
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	94⅞
5,000	do.	95
4,000	O. & Miss. 2d.	68
7,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	107
3,000	West. Pac. bds.	99¼
2,000	do. c.	99
10,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	105
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	100¾
2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	93
8,000	do.	92¾
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	116
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	109
1,000	C. & P. C. S. F.	107½
5,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	102
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	50½
15,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	80
11,000	Can. So. 1st Con	59
52	Bank of America	155
5	Fourth Nat. B'k.	96
5	Ger. Amer. Bank.	76
57	Mercantile Bank	107
5	Bank S. of N. Y.	105
50	American Ex. Bk	116
200	Spring M. Coal. b. c.	62
300	Quick. Pf. b. c. b3.	24
1200	W. U. Tel. b. c.	73½
700	do.	73⅜
10	American Ex.	57½
5	do.	57
10	do. b. c.	57½
5	Adams Ex. b. c.	103
7	United States Ex.	61
200	do.	62
50	do. b. c.	61¾
300	Pacific Mail b. c.	39¼
300	do. c.	39⅛
100	do.	39⅛
600	do.	39¼
100	do. c.	39¼
500	do.	39⅛
100	do. b30.	39¼
100	do. c.	39⅛
200	do. s3.	39⅛
800	do.	39
800	do.	38⅞
1300	do. b3.	38⅞
400	do. b3.	39
100	do. s3.	38⅞
100	do. b10.	39
300	do. c.	39
300	do.	39
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103⅝
300	do.	103¾
100	Harlem R. R. b. c.	130
100	Union Pac. b. c.	72¼
25	Cen. R. of N. J.	105¼
200	do. b. c.	105⅛
500	Erie Railway b. c.	15⅛
50	do.	15⅜
700	do. b3.	15⅛
200	do. s15.	15⅜
300	do. s3.	15⅜
200	do. s15.	15¼
1410	do.	15¼
600	do.	15⅛
1400	do.	15
200	do. s3.	15
10	Mich. Cen. b. c.	57¼
200	do.	57⅜
100	do. s3.	57⅝
200	do.	57½
100	do.	57⅝
300	do.	57½
50	do.	57¾
100	do.	57½
500	C. & N. W. b. c.	38⅛
100	do. c.	38⅛
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. c.	54¾
200	do.	54¾
200	do.	54⅝
100	do. b3.	54⅝
200	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	27½
1500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	59
89	do.	58⅞
1100	do.	59
200	do. c.	59
1000	do. s3.	58⅞
1800	do.	58¾
200	do. c.	58⅞
2300	do.	58¾
400	do. c.	58⅝
2300	do.	58⅝
4000	do. s3.	58½
6900	do.	58⅜
2500	do. s3.	58¼
1500	do.	58¼
50	do.	58⅜
1600	do.	59¼
50	do.	58
400	do.	58¼
1690	do.	58⅜
900	do.	58¼
25	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	104
100	do. b. c. b3.	104
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	144
200	C., M. & S. P. b. c.	34⅛
200	do.	34
400	do.	33¾
300	do. b3.	33¾
100	do. c.	33⅝
100	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	65¼
100	do. s30.	65
100	do.	65⅛
100	do. s3.	65
50	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	3
100	do.	3⅛
42	Del., L. & W. b. c.	120⅛
300	do.	120
200	Han. & St. Jo.	20½
100	do. c.	20½
143	P., Ft. W. & C. G. xd.	98
8	do. b. c.	98⅛
100	Chic. B. & Q. b. c.	114¾
100	N. J. Southern b. c.	1
10	N. Jersey R. b. c.	132½
100	Kansas Pac. b. c.	12
200	Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	16⅛
100	do. c.	16⅛
100	do.	16⅛
700	do. b3.	16
200	do.	16

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12 M.

$2,000	N. J. Cen. C. s3.	106¼
5,000	Erie 3d	95¼
700	Western Union	73⅜
1500	do. b3.	73½
100	do.	73½
100	Pacific Mail s3.	38⅞
1300	do.	38¾
500	do. s3.	38¾
100	do. b3.	38¾
200	do. b3.	38⅞
100	do. s3.	38¾
600	do.	38⅞
100	do. c.	38⅞
100	do. b10.	39
200	do.	38⅞
1400	Erie Railway	15
100	do. b3.	15
100	do.	15⅛
100	do. s3.	15
100	St. Paul	33⅞
300	do. b3.	34
300	Lake Shore	58¼
1600	do.	58⅛
3000	do.	58
50	do.	57¾
2200	do. s3.	58
1500	do.	58⅛
500	do.	58¼
500	do.	58⅜
100	do. s3.	58⅜
700	do.	72¼
300	North-western	38¼
100	do.	38⅜
100	do. s3.	38⅜
100	North-west. Pf. b2.	54⅝
100	do. c.	54½
100	do.	54½
100	Toledo & Wab. c.	3
700	Ohio & Miss. s3.	15⅞
100	do.	16
100	Chi., B. & Quincy	114¾
100	Mich. Central b3.	57¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	122¾
$105,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b. c.	118¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	38½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, o. bc.	40⅞
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	38½
3,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71.	107½
4,000	C. P. 1st, S. J. B.	90½
2,000	C. P. Land Gt.	93
7,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	105⅛
3,000	do.	105
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	101
1,000	U. Pacific S. F.	92⅞
2,000	L. S. 1st c. reg.	100½
3,000	S. P. of Mo. b. c.	60½
6,000	North Mo. 1st.	88½
2,000	M. & S. P. 1st, LaC.	98
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 c.	95
1,000	do.	95½
12,000	L. & Nash. con.	98
5,000	A. Dk. & I. Co. 7s.	103½
4,000	Tol. & W. con. c.	29
100	Q. Mining b. c.	17½
100	Quick. Pf. b. c.	24
8	Adams Ex. b. c.	102½
100	Pacific Mail b. c. c.	38¾
1400	do.	38⅞
600	do.	38¾
300	W. Un. Tel. b. c.	73⅜
100	do. s3.	73¼
1500	do.	73¼
1200	do.	73⅛
300	do. c.	73⅛
1800	do.	73
300	do. c.	73
10	do.	73⅜
1250	do. b3.	73
2200	do.	72⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103¾
100	Mich. Central b. c.	58
200	do.	57¾
1600	Erie Railway b. c.	15
300	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	58⅜
1800	do.	58⅛
1000	do.	58⅝
2600	do. s3.	58½
1400	do.	58⅜
800	do.	58¼
100	do. c.	58⅜
700	do.	58⅜
1500	do.	58½
1600	do.	58⅜
6800	do.	58¼
100	do.	58⅛
100	do.	58⅜
100	do. s3.	58¼
100	Union Pacific b. c.	72
100	do.	72¼
300	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	38¼
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	54⅝
10	Central of N. J. b. c.	105⅜
100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	34⅛
200	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	65¼
75	Tol., W. & W.	2⅞
5	Chic. & Alt. Pf. b. c.	106
100	Chic., Bur. & Q.	114⅝
100	do. b. c.	114⅝
100	Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	16⅛
500	do.	16
100	do. s3.	15⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	20½
100	do. s3.	20¼
100	do.	20¼
100	do. s3.	20
100	Pacific of Mo. b. c.	12⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	N. W. C. C. G. B.	85
500	C., C. C. & I. 1st.	106¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	106⅞
5,000	C., B. & Q. 7s.	110¾
200	Spring Mt. Coal	62¼
900	Western Union	72⅞
200	do. b3.	73
1800	do.	73
25	do.	73¼
500	do.	73
700	do.	72⅞
20	U. S. Express	61
900	Pacific Mail	38⅞
200	do. b3.	38⅞
400	do. s3.	38¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103½
100	Erie Railway	15
400	Harlem	129½
100	Union Pacific	72
1300	North-western	38¼
150	Mich. Central	57¾
200	do.	58
100	do. s3.	58⅛
100	do.	58⅛
100	Illinois Cen. s60.	96
100	do.	96½
1400	Lake Shore s3.	58¼
2500	do.	58⅝
700	do.	58½
2100	do. s3.	58½
100	St. Paul b3.	34¼
100	do.	34⅜
100	do.	34¼
100	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛
100	do.	65½
20	Del., Lack. & W.	120¼
1500	Ohio & Miss.	15⅞
800	do.	16
100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	26
100	St. L. & K. C. Pf.	22½

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange was more active than for many days past, the transactions footing up 161,800 shares, of which over one-half were in Lake Shore. The course of the market was irregular, and prices fluctuated frequently in the leading shares. The chief interest centered in Lake Shore, which declined to 58, against 59¼ at the close yesterday. In the afternoon a recovery to 58⅝ took place, and the general list strengthened in sympathy. Western Union was noticeably weak during the afternoon, and declined to 72¾, closing at a slight recovery. Michigan Central opened ¼ lower, at 57¼, but speedily became firm, and closed at 58⅛, the highest point. Pacific Mail closed at 38¾, after an early advance to 39¼. North-western Common opened at 37⅞; Preferred at 54⅛. St. Paul at 33⅝, and the preferred at 64⅞, but the closing dealings were at an advance of ⅜@¾ ℘ cent. New-York Central declined to 103½, Harlem to 129½, Erie to 15, Ohio and Mississippi to 15⅞, Hannibal and St. Joseph Common to 20, and the Preferred to 26. Union Pacific sold at 72@72¼ Investment shares were quiet. United States Express advanced to 62.

There was a good demand for money throughout the day, and most of the business on call was at 7 ℘ cent. In the afternoon Stock Exchange borrowers paid as high as 1-32 ℘ diem, but the rate finally settled back to 7 ℘ cent. The discount market was quiet, the business having been at 6 to 8 ℘ cent. for prime names. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $550,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet, Consols and United States Bonds were about steady except for 1867s and 10-40s, the former advancing to 107@107¼, and the latter declining to 106¼. Erie declined to 13¾. The Bank of England continues to lose specie, and to-day £154,000 sterling was withdrawn on balance. Foreign Exchange was quiet, long sterling being relatively firmer than short, the latter being reduced to $4 89½, with business at a slight concession. The asking rate for sixty days' bills remains $4 86, with sales at about $4 85½@$4 85¾. Gold opened at 113¼ and speedily advanced to 113⅜, at which it closed, this being exactly the reverse of yesterday's movement. The announcement from Washington that the prepayment of the January interest by the Treasury is considered doubtful had no effect on the market. Gold loans were made flat and at 1@6 ℘ cent. for carrying, the highest rates being made on the advance in money to 1-32 per diem.

In Government bonds a moderate business was done, the most important change having been in registered 1867s, of which one lot of $105,000 was sold in the afternoon at 118¾, a decline of ¾ ℘ cent. as compared with yesterday's price; 1867s, coupon, sold at 123¾, but closed at 122⅜@122⅝; new 1865s fell off to 120⅛, and 1881s (6s) rose to 124¼@124⅜.

Railroad bonds were active and as a rule prices were steady. In some cases, however, an advance was established, while in others lower prices prevailed. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues and New-Jersey Central. In State bonds Tennessees were weak, and new and new series made a further decline, selling down to 38½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,426,607 15
Gold payments	2,400,446 32
Gold balances	42,072,865 71
Currency receipts	2,053,374 03
Currency payments	1,459,722 20
Currency balances	38,374,744 41
Customs	165,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	134,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	113¼	113¼
United States 5s, coup. 1881	117	117
United States 5-20s, coup. 1867	122⅞	122⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 85½@4 85¾
New-York Central	103⅞	103½
Rock Island	104	104
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38¾
St. Paul	33¾	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	64½	65½
Lake Shore	59¼	58½
North-western	38⅛	38¼
North-western Preferred	54¼	54⅝
Western Union	73¼	72⅞
Union Pacific	72	72⅛
Wabash	3	3
Delaware and Lackawanna	119⅞	120
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105⅛
Panama	125	125½
Erie	15¼	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅛	16
C. C. and Indiana Central	3¾	3¾
Harlem	130	129½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	103½	700
Harlem	130	129½	500
Erie	15⅛	15	10,600
Lake Shore	59⅛	58	89,497
Wabash	3⅛	3	250
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	4,500
North-western, Preferred	54¾	54⅛	1,600
Rock Island	104	104	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜	33⅝	3,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	65½	64⅞	1,600
Del., Lack. and Western	120	120	362
New-Jersey Central	105⅛	105⅛	210
Michigan Central	58⅛	57¼	3,910
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	115¾	114⅝	300
Union Pacific	72¼	72	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¾	20	1,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	27½	26	300
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅛	15⅞	5,800
Missouri Pacific	12⅛	12⅛	100
Western Union	73⅝	72¾	20,085
Pacific Mail	39¼	38¾	15,100
Quicksilver	17½	17½	100
Quicksilver Preferred	24	24	100
Spring Mountain	62¼	62	400
Kansas Pacific	12	12	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref.	22½	22½	200
United States Express	62	61½	150
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	200
Total sales			161,815

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	122¼	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	124¼	124½
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115⅜	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	116⅝	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	120	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	118¾	...
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119	...
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅝	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	...
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅞	117¼

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest and $79,000 in called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,017,000
Gold balances	976,755
Currency balances	1,466,363

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$51,917,322
Currency balances	2,929,838
Gold exchanges	4,108,483
Gold balances	684,751

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	26
Alabama 5s, '86	25½
Alabama 8s, '86	25½
Ga. 7s, new bs	103
Kentucky 6s	102½
Louisiana 6s	40
La. 6s, new bs	40
La. 6s, new F. D.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	40
La. 6s, Levee bs	41
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101½
Fund'g bs., due '94-5	102¼
L. B., due '81 to '91 in.	102⅝
Asy. or Uni. due '92	102¼
H. & St. J. due 1876	101¾
H. & St. J. due 1886	101½
H. & St. J. due 1887	102½
N.C. 6s old, Jan. & Jy.	15⅝
N.C. 6s old, Ap. & Oct.	15
N.C., N.C.R., Ja. & Ju.	50
N.C., N.C.R., A. & Oct.	50
N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J.	35
N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O.	35
N.C. Fund. act, 1866.	8
N.C. Fund. act, 1868.	7
N.C. new bds., J.&J.	7
N.C. new bds., A.&O.	7
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 1.	3¼
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 2.	3
N.C. Spe. Tax, class 3.	3
Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Rhode Island 6s	107
South Carolina 6s	35
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	35
S. C. Fund. act, 1866.	35
S. C. Land C. '89 J.&J.	37
S. C. Land C. '89 A&O.	37
S. C. 7s of 1888	35½
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	4¾
Tennessee 6s, old	40⅞
Tenn. 6s new bds	38½
Tenn. 6s new bds, n.s.	38⅝
Texas 10s of 1876	102
Virginia 6s, old	37
Va. 6s, new bds., '67	38
Va. 6s Con. bds	76
Va. 6s ex mat. coup.	70½
Va. 6s Con. 2d series.	46½
D. of C. 3-65s, 1924	67⅜

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	116
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	105
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	101½
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.	18½
Bost., H. & Erie Guar.	18¼
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G.	31
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	27
Ches. & O., ex coup	21
Chic. & Alt. 1st	114½
Chic. & Alt. Income	108
Joliet & Chic. 1st	110
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	100
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	110
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s	110¾
C., R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s, '95	100
Cen. of N. J. 1st, Con.	111
Cen. of N. J. Conv.	106
Leh. & W. B. Con. G.	95½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds	102
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D.	95
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D.	90
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	97½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	89
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
Chic. & N. W. int. bs	102
C. & N. W. ext'n bs.	90
C. & N. W. cou. G. bs.	85⅛
Galena & Chic. extd.	106
Peninsula 1st, conv.	98⅛
Chicago & Mil. 1st	102
Winona & St. P. 1st.	80
Winona & St. P. 2d.	55
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	106
Morris & Essex 2d	110½
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900	103
Mor. & Es. constr'n	101½
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	107½
M. & E. 1st Con. g'd	104½
Erie 1st, extended	104¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94
Erie 5th 7s, '88	93
Long Dock bds	101½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77.	87
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	79¼
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83
Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d.	10
Mich. So. 7 ℘ cent. 2d	101⅜
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ ct.	105½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	102
C., P. & Ash. old bds.	104½
C., P. & Ash. new bds.	102
D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	101½
Buf. & Erie new bds.	101
Buffalo & S. L. 7s	103
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	84
Lake Shore Div. bds.	101½
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	95
Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	94
Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	101⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6, Sub'n	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	125
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.	109
Har. 1st 7s, Coup	115½
North Missouri 1st.	88
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	94⅞
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	68
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107
Cen. Pac., L. G. bds.	91
Western Pacific bds.	99
Union Pac. 1st bds	104¾
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	100¾
Union Pac. S. F.	92⅞
Atl. & Pac. L. G.	20
So. Pac. Bds. of Mo.	60
Pac. of Mo. 1st	80½
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	102¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115½
Cleve. & P. con. S. F.	107¼
Cleve. & P. 4th S. F.	103
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	15½
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st	109
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	67
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	79
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Tol., P. & W. 2d	34½
Tol., P. & W. con. 7s.	34½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	80½
T. & W., S. L. Div.	57
Tol. & Wab. 2d	51¼
T. & W. cons. conv.	26
Han. & Naples 1st	29
Gt. West. 2d, 1883	50½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	30

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	154
American Exchange	116½
Butchers' & Drov's	130
Central National	102½
Chatham	140
City	300
Commerce	120
Continental	87
Corn Exchange	133
East River	104
Gold Exchange	120
Impt's & Traders'	197
Manhattan	151
Mercantile	107
Merchants'	123
Merchants' Exch'ge	100
Nassau	103
Ninth National	82
North America	101
Phenix	100¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	105⅞	105⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	*133¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅜	51½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅞	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅞	20
Northern Central Railroad	34	34½
Lehigh Navigation	49¼	49⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104⅜	105

*Ex dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Hanover National Bank have declared a dividend of *Three ℘ cent.*, free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next.

The coupons due 1st prox. of the North Missouri Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, on and after the 3d of January next.

The Board of Directors of the Market National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3 next.

A semi-annual dividend of *Five ℘ cent.* has been declared by the National Park Bank, payable 3d of January next.

The National Citizens' Bank will pay a dividend of *Four ℘ cent.* on and after the 3d of January next.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Flour dull, unsettled; demand mainly for low and medium grades; Superfine Fall $3 50@$3 75; Extra Fall, $3 75@$4 25; Double Extra, do., $4 35@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $4 75@$5 25 Wheat inactive, lower; small lots No. 2 Red Fall, $1 40½, cash and December; $1 38½@$1 39 bid at call; $1 48@$1 48¼, February. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.@41½c. Oats dull and lower at 34c. Barley quiet, unchanged; demand chiefly for highest grades; strictly prime to fancy Northern, $1 15@$1 30. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $19 75 for small lots. Lard dull and lower, at $12 12½@$12 15. Bulk Meats easier, with more disposition to operate; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. and 10¼c.@10⅜c. Whisky quiet, unchanged at $1 11. Hogs—The extreme warm weather caused a further decline; shipping, $6 15@$6 40; packing, $6 50@$6 70; extra, $6 75. Cattle dead, dull; very little doing; fair to good native Steers, $4@$4 50; common, $3 50@$3 75; Cows, $2@$3 25; fair to good native stockers, $3 50@$4; common to medium, $2 25@$3; native feeding Steers, $4@$4 37½; good to choice through Texans, $3@$3 50; common to fair, $2@$2 75. Receipts two days—7,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 14,800 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Flour buoyant, but unsettled Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; opened weak and lower, closed firmer at outside figures; No. 2 Spring, 96¾c. bid, spot; 97⅝c., January; 98½c., February; No. 3 do., 78½c.@79c.; rejected, 65c. Corn opened dull, but closed active; No. 2, 47c., spot; 46⅞c., December; 43⅜c., bid, January; 42¾c. bid, February; rejected, 35c.@40c. Oats dull; prices a shade lower; No. 2, 29¾c.@29⅞c., spot; 30c.@30⅛c., January. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak, and 1c. lower; 85c., spot; 84½c., December. Dressed Hogs dull and a shade lower at $7 75@$7 90. Pork unsettled and generally higher; opened active, but closed dull; $19 15@$19 17½, spot; $19 40@$19 42½, February; $19 65, March. Lard steady, with a fair demand, at $12 22½, spot; $12@$12 25, January; $12 40@$12 42½, February. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 10. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 390 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at 97c.@97⅛c., January; 98c.@98⅛c., February. Corn quiet at 47c., December; 43¼c., January. Oats, Pork, and Lard unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Sugar steady; common 5¾c.@6c.; low fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7c.; prime, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; strictly prime to choice, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Yellow Clarified, 8½c.@8⅞c. Molasses quiet; Common, 30c.@35c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; prime, 44c.@47½c.; strictly prime to choice, 48c.@52c. Flour steady; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble do., $4 50@$5 75; Choice and Family do., $6@$6 50. Corn-meal firmer at $2 70. Corn in good supply, 2c. lower; sales at 54c.@56c. Oats quiet, at 47c.@50c. Bran in good supply at 90c. Hay dull and lower; prime, $19; choice, $24. Pork dull at $21 50. Bacon—No Shoulders on market; only a jobbing trade. Sugar-cured Hams—Choice, 17c.; inferior, 15c.@16c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c. and 10¾c. Lard—Only a jobbing trade. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 17¾c.@20¾c. Whisky firmer; rectified, $1 13@$1 16. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, commercial, $5 43½@$5 44½; do., bank, $5 48½@$5 49. Gold, 113⅛.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—Receipts—Flour, 6,400 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,400 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour—Dealers and millers firm; 600 bbls. sold at unchanged quotations. Wheat—Spring neglected; light milling demand for Winter; sales, 10,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 27. Corn dull; No. 2 old held firm at 65c.; buyers offer 64c.; sales of 2 cars new on track at 58c. Oats retailing from wagons at 37c.@38c. Rye, nominally 79c. for Milwaukee. Barley quiet and steady; 500 bushels Canada sold at 95c., and 10 cars two-rowed State at 79c.@81½c. Seeds inactive. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged. Highwines about $1 13; no sales.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05; hard do., $1 11; No. 2, 99¼c.; seller January, 99¾c.; seller February, $1 01; No. 3 do., 83c. Corn steady and more active; No. 2, 56c. Oats easier and in fair demand; No. 2, 32c. Barley dull and demoralized; No. 2 Spring, $1 01. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 71c. Provisions less active and steady; Mess Pork, $19@$19 10. Prime Lard, 12¼c.@12⅞c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10⅝c., boxed. Dressed Hogs steady with a fair demand at $7 75@$8. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Flour dull. Wheat steady and in fair demand at $1 28@$1 30. Corn dull and drooping at 47c.@48c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, $12 25@$12 31¼, closing at $12 35 bid; Kettle, $13@$13 25. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; only a jobbing trade. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.; Hams, 10¼c.@10⅝c. Live Hogs inactive and lower; common light, $6@$6 50; fair to good packing, $6 60@$6 90; choice heavy, $6 95@$7; receipts, 11,215 head; shipments, 150 head. Whisky in good demand, closing very strong; sales at $1 11. Butter steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Wool—There is no material change in prices; holders being confident that present figures will be sustained, are not disposed to make any concessions or urge sales; manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted. Stock of all kinds on the market is believed to be small for the season. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46c.@48c. ℘ lb.; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, X and Medium at 42c.@48c.; Combing and Delaine fleeces at 50c.@65c., for Washed, and 43c.@49c. for Unwashed; Pulled Wools have been in demand at 35c.@50c. for Super and X, and very choice Eastern Superfine at higher prices; California Wool continues in demand at 15c.@34c. for Fall and Spring, according to quality.

OSWEGO, Dec. 22.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter and $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn steady at 70c. Barley held at $1 10 for No. 2 Canada; $1 16 for No. 2 Bay, and $1 23@$1 25 for No. 1 Canada. Corn-meal, $30 for bolted and $29 for unbolted. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middling, $25@$27.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged; holders are free sellers. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet, but firm at 45c.@56c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon—Shoulders, 10⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 11. Bagging quiet and unchanged; in moderate demand.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Wheat dull. Rye selling at 90c. on the street. Oats in moderate demand; sales of 4 cars of Rejected at 38c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at 43c., and 2 cars do. do., at 42c. Corn dull at 66c.@68c. for new, and 74c.@76c. for old Western. Barley dull; sales 3 cars No. 3 two-rowed State at 75c.; bagged two-rowed State at 85c., and No. 2 Jefferson two-rowed at 88c. Malt steady; sales 5,000 bushels State on private terms.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 5,119 bales; gross, 7,720 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,823 bales; to France, 1,336 bales; to the Continent, 1,180 bales; coastwise, 3,290 bales; sales, 6,875 bales; stock, 234,848 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,581 bales; exports coastwise, 375 bales; sales, 2,947 bales; stock, 88,378 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 2,581 bales; exports coastwise, 1,953 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 69,795.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33½c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ℘ cent. Consols, 93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares, 13⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 93⅞ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £154,000. Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93⅞ for the account.

4 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 13-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 13¾.

5 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 22—4 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. for Short Clear Middles.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 51,000 bales, of which 47,000 bales were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d.

6:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d.@12d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 22—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12½d.@12¾d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Caste.—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE.—Crucible—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Chevaliers de Pince-Nez—Le Homard.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Marie Brabrook.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Nimble Nip—(Christmas Pantomime.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain The Times *within a radius of* 500 *miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* The Sunday Times *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

The seventieth annual dinner of the New-England Society was marked by a more than usually brilliant array of guests, and by the usual amount of sparkling after-dinner speeches. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey opened the budget of talk in a very felicitous way, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate excelled himself in the eloquence, wit, and erudition of his speech in response to the memorial toast. Mr. Choate can claim the almost unique distinction of having for twenty-one successive years partaken of the sublimated Pilgrim fare of these annual dinners, and certainly no one would be more missed from that festive board than the orator who last night fairly earned his majority "by such devout diet and digestion." President Grant, who was one of the guests, adhered last night to what Mr. Bailey called the rule of "golden silence," and there were no political allusions made of which the quidnuncs are likely to make much. The dinner was, in short, the complete social success which it always has been, and is always likely to be while it can bring together so many distinguished representatives of all the higher forms of our national activity.

Mr. Mowbray, of the nitro-glycerine works, North Adams, Mass., adds great weight to the suggestion made in these columns that the managers of steam-ship lines should take some special pains to see that dangerous explosives are not shipped as part of passengers' baggage. For every package taken as freight the steam-ship company has a presumably accurate description of contents, with the name of a shipper and consignee, both of whom can, as a rule, be readily identified. A passenger, on the other hand, takes on board an indefinite quantity of packages, into whose contents nobody makes the slightest inquiry or examination until their owner comes within the lines of the Custom-house. The letter of Mr. Mowbray shows that even in the ordinary transactions of a large business, the utmost care is exercised to prevent dangerous explosives from falling into irresponsible hands. It must be clear to every one who devotes the slightest thought to the subject that the invention of explosive compounds has got far beyond the precautions employed to insure their safe handling and transportation. It is gratifying to find the head of one of the largest nitro-glycerine works in the country so fully impressed with the necessity of guarding against the improper handling of such articles, besides being thoroughly alive to the dangers which attend the present system of smuggling such freight into railroad cars, without any indications of its true character.

Judge Sutherland deserves the thanks of the community for the exemplary sentences inflicted on a couple of thieving hackmen in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. While hackmen as a class may not be notoriously dishonest, there is certainly a pretty large proportion of them who either occupy the rank of habitual criminals, or who are in league with those who do. The direct and open impositions practiced upon strangers are the least of the hackmen's offenses. There are a variety of graver crimes for which they are responsible, in regard to which the Police would do well to exercise some extra vigilance. It is probable that the practice of breaking open travelers' trunks will at least receive a temporary check after the penalty of four or five years in the State Prison, which Judge Sutherland has attached to it.

The Savings Bank legislation of last session was intended to supply some effectual remedies against the mismanagement of these institutions, and against the possibility of their bankruptcy. In the case of the Up-town German Savings Bank, and the People's Bank, this legislation appears to have been singularly barren of results. The former closed, holding some $100,000 of practically worthless securities; and examination of the accounts of the latter discloses the fact that even after reckoning the value of the Trustees' personal bonds, and putting in the securities held by the bank at their nominal value, the managers were carrying on the institution in a state of hopeless insolvency. Excluding the personal bonds of Trustees, which cannot be considered as capital, and taking the securities at their market value, the People's Bank owed its depositors $174,000, and held some $45,550 as investments representing that indebtedness. This presupposes a shameful breach of faith with those who intrusted their money with the People's Bank, and somebody ought to be held responsible for a method of conducting business which is disgraceful to all concerned.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, gives a purely technical reason for his refusal to sign the commissions of the newly-elected Circuit Judges, Moses and Whipper. But there is sufficient ground for supposing that he was glad to find any plausible excuse for his course. The General Assembly elected Moses and Whipper to fill judicial positions which will not become vacant until after the term of the next General Assembly has begun. It is as though the Legislature of this State should this Winter choose a Senator to succeed Mr. Conkling, whose term of service does not expire until 1879. Gov. Chamberlain holds that the duty of electing successors to the present incumbents devolves upon the next General Assembly, and that the persons just chosen cannot be lawfully commissioned. That the election of these two men is, to quote the Governor's words, "a horrible disaster," is obvious. Moses needs no description; he has a national notoriety. Whipper is a prominent negro politician, who has been repeatedly accused by men of both parties of frauds on the Treasury, and who was publicly charged by Gov. Chamberlain with being dishonest and incapable. If half the accusations made against these men are true, their elevation to the Bench of the State is most disgraceful.

> "But when we see that President Grant and the Cabinet * * * have taken the oath of allegiance to this order—for this information thus far stands uncontradicted—then it assumes even a new importance."

We have good authority for denying this absurd story, so far as it relates to the President and the Cabinet. They have not been initiated in the "order" referred to, and know nothing whatever about it. The *Herald* may accept this as an authorized contradiction.

GOV. TILDEN HEADING FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is a very curious fact that the only Democratic papers in the country which express unqualified approval of Speaker Kerr's committees are the *World* and the *Tribune*. And it is an odd coincidence that these are the only papers which are particularly anxious to see Gov. Tilden elected President next year. The *World* wants to see him President because it believes in him; the *Tribune* for more substantial reasons, which by this time are tolerably well appreciated. There can be no doubt whatever that Gov. Tilden has never given up the hope of succeeding Gen. Grant, and it suits his purpose very well for Republicans—and Democrats, too, who happen to be opposed to him—to suppose that he despaired of winning the prize after the heavy blow received by the Democracy in this State last month. Mr. Tilden's great point is cunning—and now that he is on the Presidential track he "runs cunning," if we may be permitted to borrow a phrase from the coursing field. He is quite willing that his opponents should fancy that he is entirely out of the way. But his two organs in this City are ceaselessly at work for him, and we may be very sure that some time in the course of the next few months, Mr. Samuel Tilden, *alias* "the pocket Hercules," will make the fact that he is a Presidential candidate distinctly felt, at least in the ranks of his own party.

It is well known that Mr. Tilden was very anxious to get Mr. Kerr chosen as Speaker of the House, but, in trying to do so much for him, he must necessarily have offended many Democrats who are no less powerful than Mr. Kerr. The Governor has a very dangerous game to play, and it will require all his tact—or cunning, as we prefer to call it—to enable him to play it in such a way as not to bring ruin upon himself long before the real fight begins. His "two papers, both daily," as Forney used to say, attacked Mr. Randall very severely while he was a candidate for the Speakership, and Mr. Cox has had nothing but reproaches from the same quarters. Does the Governor think that this is a safe line of conduct to pursue? We have no wish to alter it. It suits us perfectly well. We remain of opinion that he will never get a nomination to the Presidency—we doubt whether he could even carry his own State in the convention. But that he will leave no stone unturned to get it, and that he will sweep every obstacle out of his path so far as he is able to do so, may be taken for granted. The Governor has done nothing for months past without keeping his eye fixed on the White House. "Will it help me in the Presidential canvass?" is the one question he is always asking himself. It is by that test alone that he judges of measures of public policy.

The *Herald*, though generally a good friend to the Democratic Party, is no friend to Mr. Tilden's "claims"—and perhaps in opposing them as it does, it is consulting the future interests of the party with which it has generally acted. It foresees that Gov. Tilden's personal ambition is not unlikely to be a far more serious impediment to the success of the Democrats than all these wonderful "secret societies" and "third-term schemes." For it cannot be doubted that a Democratic candidate, known to be an able and upright man, and with the advantage of not having a load of old political animosities hung like a millstone round his neck, would be a far stronger opponent for the Republicans next year than the adroit, and—if we must say so—rather unscrupulous "railroad lawyer." There are such men in the Democratic Party, although their number is few. But here, at the very outset of the session, we are told that Gov. Tilden—having finished up his Tammany business in New-York City—has been wire-pulling for the election of Speaker, and then practically made up the committees of the House. The *Herald* assures us that it is all a part of "that prodigious, untiring, extensively-advertised, quack medicine intrigue to give Mr. Tilden the nomination for the Presidency." Extensively advertised the scheme certainly has been—and expensively, too, for we presume even a half-dead morning paper costs something to buy. But what has quack medicine to do with it? It reminds us that another of our contemporaries always speaks of Mr. Tilden as the "yarb doctor." Why? Anyway, Mr. Tilden has succeeded in administering some very bitter "yarbs" to Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Cox, Mr. Wood, and other New-York Democrats. He seems to have not the slightest scruple about throwing over people who are not of immediate use to him. During the elections last month he came to this City, and when he found that Kelly's ticket was doomed, he went about telling all sorts of persons that he did not care what became of Kelly & Co. provided the State ticket was saved. "Never mind Kelly, but don't hurt *me*," was his constant cry. Decidedly a pleasant sort of man to work for, as perhaps even John Kelly thought when he heard what was going on. Now Cox, Hewitt, and a dozen or so more have been sown up in a bag and pitched into the river. It will tax all the ingenuity of Mr. Morrison—who "fit into two wars"—to counteract the evil effects of this policy. We do not know what may happen in 1876; but decidedly the last week but one of 1875 finds Gov. Tilden and the Democrats in a very pretty kind of muddle.

POLITICAL MUMMERIES.

One of these days some industrious delver in the mines of curious lore will compile a history of the rise and fall of secret societies. A few of these organizations, strictly confining themselves to deeds of benevolence, charity, and mutual assistance, have long lived and flourished. At least one, which professes to trace its existence as far back as the building of the temple at Jerusalem, promises to continue as long as the world and humanity endure. But, for the most part, secret societies which have had no reasonable excuse for being have rapidly fulfilled their destiny by going out of business. Rosicrucians, knights of various orders, colors, and degrees, the E Clampsus vitas, "sons" of all sorts of improbable parents, and "orders" without number, have come and gone without leaving a wreck behind. The avowed purposes of these queer organizations have been various. But a love of mystery seems to have been at the bottom of all of them. A few have lived for a time as a huge practical joke. Even boys have had their dark conclaves, in and out of college, bound together by blood-curdling oaths, and recognized by grips and passwords of dark import. Men are but grown-up boys. They like to hug themselves with a secret which is denied their neighbors, though there is nothing in it. Once inside the "order," they enjoy deceiving others as they have been deceived. An eminent authority has said that,

> "Doubtless the pleasure is as great
> Of being cheated as to cheat."

In our own country we have had a great many of the most ephemeral of such mysterious associations—those founded for political purposes. From the day of the "Sons of Liberty" down to that of the "K. K. K.," our people have been edified with a vast array of avowedly political cabals. Of these, the Know-nothings, about twenty years ago, lived the longest, and cut the most conspicuous figure. This organization, almost by accident, actually elected a few men to office, and then, as if terrified by its own power, went down as rapidly as it had risen. Like Jonah's gourd, it grew in a night, and, like that gourd, it perished in a night. Politicians who had attempted to secure power by this strange combination of men spent the next ten years of their lives in denying that they ever belonged to it. Instead of controlling the nation, as was fondly hoped of it, it was made a reproach to any man who was accused of ever belonging to it. Many a promising candidate has had his political expectations cruelly nipped in the bud when charged with having once been a Know-nothing. Even as lately as Lincoln's Administration, there was formed at Washington a secret society which had for its purpose the election of one of his Cabinet Ministers to the Presidency, or at least the defeat of Lincoln for a second nomination. The mighty mystery soon broke out in the famous secret circular of Senator S. C. Pomeroy, who was afterward known as "Secret Circular Pomeroy;" and Lincoln showed his good-natured contempt for the whole affair by appointing one of the chief officers of the order to an important office. In this as in other cases, the dread of the outsiders was heightened by their ignorance of the strength of the organization. They were afraid to pooh-pooh it, and still more afraid to compromise themselves by joining it. The men who showed Lincoln the details of this wonderful scheme were puzzled by his disregard of it. They were not certain whether he was fatuously dozing over a gunpowder plot, or cunningly winning to his support the office-seeker whom they were so anxious to "hoist with his own petard."

On general principles, we may assume that a secret political society is intended to proscribe somebody or something. Such an organization carries the element of its own destruction in its bosom. It is contrary to what is popularly known as "the spirit of the age." Moreover, any organization, to be successful in political affairs, must commend itself to the confidence of all people. A famous French politician once said that he had belonged to innumerable conspiracies in which the conspirators met in dark cellars, lifted up their hands, and swore tremendously—and never did anything. In France they were afraid of the Police. Here they dread the reporters. If a company of gentlemen, using grips, Greek letters, or other mysterious signs of brotherhood, meet to play whist and enjoy themselves, neither policemen nor reporters will disturb their privacy and social games. But, with the interviewer abroad, and the all-pervading reporter let loose upon a defenseless community, what hope is there for the continued privacy of a secret society which proposes to organize parties and control offices on a purely proscriptive basis? A ludicrous comment on the inviolability of the secrecy of one of the newest of these councils is the publication of a diagram of one of the "lodges," in which there is conspicuously displayed, among the chairs of certain high and mighty functionaries, the seat of "the *Herald* reporter." Is it to be supposed that the daily newspapers, which drag out the secret of the source of the Nile, the Keely motor, and protoplasm, will suffer the existence of a dark-lantern organization, with political machinery and tricks? They will certainly turn on the lights. Therefore, politicians who coquet with these strange fires are likely to be burned. They may amuse themselves with the fantastic mummeries of a party of masqueraders; but it will not pay. If there is any real purpose in all this darkness, it is sure to come out, to the discomfiture of those who have been concerned in it. If there is nothing more in it than the usual practical joke, politicians, who have proverbially short-lived reputations, may not always be able to satisfy other people as to its harmlessness. No new party—and especially no new secret party—will have any more influence on American politics than the fly on the coach-wheel.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

In less than six months the Centennial Exhibition will be opened. The energy with which the preparations have been pushed forward gives abundant promise that the opening will show a degree of completeness in the arrangements which will be of the most gratifying character. Our design at present, however, is to speak not so much of the Exhibition itself as of the position and other qualities of the grounds contained in the inclosure appropriated to its use. That this is an exceedingly important point is evident at a glance. Whatever advantages might be possessed by the great celebration in other respects, if the space allotted to it were too small, or the situation unfavorable, it would almost inevitably prove in a great degree unsuccessful.

In regard to the size of the Centennial inclosure, little need be said. We can give a pretty definite idea of its extent, (though not of its shape, which is very irregular and could hardly be described in words,) by saying that it is about equal to the area of all the part of Manhattan Island south of Fulton street and east of Broadway. Of the whole space thus appropriated, about two-sevenths will be covered by buildings.

Of the site of the Centennial grounds, one of the most important features is its elevation. The plateau on which the main exhibition building and most of the other structures stand is nearly 120 feet above the Schuylkill. From this plateau the ground descends rapidly to the river. The commanding position thus given to the buildings, in regard both to the extended view afforded to visitors and the manner in which the edifices themselves can be seen from a distance, is not the only nor the greatest advantage thus obtained. The immense concourse that will be present will render a free circulation of air highly needful at all times, and particularly in midsummer. If the buildings had been on low ground, it would very seriously have impaired the comfort of the people assembled, and would probably also have materially diminished the attendance.

The advantages of the situation of the Centennial grounds in regard to access for travelers from a distance are familiar to our readers. A passenger going from New-York, for instance, will be taken by the train he enters at Jersey City a good deal nearer the main exhibition building than the distance that many of our merchants have to walk between the omnibuses or cars that convey them down town in the morning and their places of business. In respect to the way of getting to the grounds by residents of Philadelphia or strangers staying there, a few words may here be said. The topic is one which has excited very much attention and considerable anxiety in that city. The great majority of the Philadelphians will have to traverse, in going from their homes to the Centennial, distances varying from two and a half to five miles. In most of these cases, the only practicable mode of conveyance will be the street-cars. At present the facilities for reaching the grounds afforded by these vehicles render the operation easy enough. From almost any part of the closely-built portions of the city, an individual can, at his own door, or by walking at most an eighth or a quarter of a mile, take a car that will either carry him direct to the grounds, or cross the line of another road that will do so. The only doubt about the convenience and comfort of getting to the Exhibition relates to the number of cars. What extra preparations the companies are making in this respect, we do not exactly know. They are doing a good deal, we understand; but whether it is sufficient or not, we cannot tell. It would certainly be a great pity if the Philadelphians, after contributing toward the Centennial expenses more than all the rest of the country put together, should not be able to go there and take their families, without occasioning to the latter, if not to themselves, a degree of discomfort and fatigue that would destroy a great part of the pleasure and profitableness of the visit.

We have spoken of the elevation of the Centennial grounds and the fine view to be obtained from them. The beauty of the situation and of the surrounding scenery will form a very marked addition to the other attractions of the great celebration. Indeed, the part of Fairmount Park within the Centennial inclosure could of itself be made a complete and splendid park with but little expense. The combination of convenience and beauty afforded by the Centennial grounds constitutes an advantage upon which not only the people of Philadelphia, but of the whole United States, have great reason to congratulate themselves. We may add that the taste and good judgment displayed in the position of the buildings is, in respect to this point, as well as in regard to many others, worthy of very high praise. To erect buildings of such immense size with so little obstruction to the view, and without marring the outline of the scenery, was a problem of no inconsiderable difficulty; but the object has happily been most successfully accomplished.

NOT AN IMAGINARY DANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your suggestion that the managers of steam-ship lines should be careful by examination to exclude explosives from passengers' baggage, partly from a morbid tendency in the minds of desperate men to commit desperate crimes, permit me to add my earnest indorsement of the view you have taken, should any managers of steam-ship lines deem your suggestion frivolous. During the past seven years it has occasionally been my duty, on an application for "nitro-glycerine" from parties unknown to the manufacturer, to require a certificate of the applicant's standing from either the Chief of Police, the Mayor, or the Selectmen of the town from which such application has reached me, with the result, in several instances, of never again hearing from the applicant. I believe this rule has frustrated malice, private spite, and burglars' intentions in several instances. The whole subject of these powerful explosives needs careful legislation. While some railroad companies utterly refuse to receive these materials, others, with better judgment, set apart one day in the month for "explosive freight," which, being declared and properly marked, reaches its destination without risk or danger. On the other hand a contractor, thwarted by refusal to take it, at any time or under any conditions, will fill his carpet-bag, taking a seat in the drawing-room car.

I have known instances where these explosives have reached this village under the disguise of patent medicines. A conscientious manufacturer is unable to reach his customers except by costly teaming or owning his own steam-boat, while a less scrupulous dealer, sometimes bragging he has nothing to lose, manages to send really dangerous explosives by subterfuge into the very suburbs of his opponent over freight lines whose agents allege they do not carry them. These materials arrive without mark or indication to warn the employes what they are handling. And yet these very same railroads, who affect to fear these explosives when they have occasion to use them on their own lines or branches, discover they can be carried with entire safety. It seems to me the sale, transportation, and use of these powerful explosives should be open and above board, and legislation procured to enable such freight to be forwarded when in a condition that it cannot be exploded, at such intervals and under such safeguards as experience has proved to be sufficient to protect the public. Indiscriminate refusal by certain railroad freight agents to carry these explosives did not prevent a shipment from New-Jersey of a thousand pounds of the materials that constitute gunpowder mixed with twenty per cent. of nitro-glycerine from reaching this village about ten days ago, and only its worthlessness as an explosive, and that it almost stifled the miners who attempted to use it, has probably prevented further shipments.

GEORGE M. MOWBRAY.

Nitro-Glycerine Works, North Adams, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The promised performance of "Les Chevaliers du Pince-nez" and of "Le Homard," for the benefit of M. Mezières, occurs at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening. Two equally droll pieces have not been represented in many years.

"The Messiah" will be sung by the New-York Oratorio Society at Steinway Hall, on Monday. The society will have the co-operation of Misses Thursby and Drasdil, and Messrs. Simpson and Stoddard, and they have secured, besides, the services of Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

The season at the Twenty-third Street Theatre has terminated abruptly. A few plays as clearly the product of ignorance and silliness as Mr. Charles J. Smith's "Flatterer," and management of the same order as that under which the place was kept open last week, will damage irreparably the reputation of this dainty little house, which could readily become, with judicious administration, a fashionable and prosperous resort.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF JUSTICE PALEN, OF NEW-MEXICO.

The friends of Hon. Joseph G. Palen, Chief Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico, in Hudson, N. Y., have received the announcement of his death at Santa Fé on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness. The Hudson *Star* gives the following biographical sketch of the Chief Justice: "Joseph G. Palen was born in Palenville, Greene County, in 1811. His father, a highly respected citizen, of large business connections, gave his son all the advantages of a good education. The early days of his boyhood were spent about the family home, on leaving which he was sent, in 1831, to the then celebrated Kinderhook Academy. At this institution he won the highest literary honors, and on completing his course was sent to Amherst College, where he took his place in the front ranks of that institution. After completing his college course, in 1835, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., of Hudson. He completed his studies with Allen Jordan, Esq., with whom he subsequently formed a copartnership, which continued for some years. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Palen became a Master in Chancery. In 1842, when the Whig Party was greatly in the minority, he was its candidate for Congress. In 1858 he was a candidate on the Whig ticket for County Judge. Upon the termination of his partnership with Allen Jordan, Mr. Palen continued his practice alone, until a severe and protracted illness compelled him to abandon the active duties of his profession, to which he was more than ordinarily attached. Forced to abandon his chosen work, he became a farmer, and purchased a fine tract of land in the town of Ancram, which proved to be productive and profitable, and which, with the fine buildings erected thereon, made it one of the most desirable situations in the county. In the quietude and retirement of his rural life, Mr. Palen regained his accustomed health and vigor, and disposing of his farm returned to Hudson to reside. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Lincoln, and continued in office until 1869. He was then appointed by President Grant Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of New-Mexico, which office he filled at the time of his death." The *Star* continues: "In the comparatively new country in which he held jurisdiction, he found six years ago chaos and confusion reigning rampant. In that border land, far removed from the restraints imposed by an older community, the reckless character of the frontiersman and the pioneer made society dangerous, and set at naught the laws and customs of a higher civilization. The only check to the passions and prejudices of the dangerous classes was that of brute force, as represented by the bayonets of the military or the presence of the provost guard. The judicial ermine had been dragged in the dust in New-Mexico. The administration of the law was a farce, and justice a hollow mockery. Public malefactors walked in the broad light of day unpunished, and scoundrels went their way unwhipped of justice. It was upon such a scene, and amid such surroundings, that Judge Palen began his judicial career in the Territory. From that era dates a new life for that locality. Confronted by the worst elements of society, his life threatened, and his vocation pursued in daily peril from those whose nefarious designs he had curbed and checked, Judge Palen vindicated the majesty of the law, and dealt out even-handed justice to all. Under this new order of things good men breathed freely in the knowledge that life and limb were secure; while the law-breakers, knowing that punishment awaited them, skulked over the border or shaped their actions within the bounds of the law. But not alone in purging the courts of justice did Judge Palen's influence manifest itself. Everything of a public or private nature that was broad, liberal, and philanthropic in spirit had his hearty assistance. The common school system of the Territory owes its origin to him, as does also most of the legislation in relation to the development of the resources of the Territory. Its internal improvements found an active, earnest, and powerful friend in him, whose intelligent direction will leave its impress upon New-Mexico, its Government, and its laws for all time. Fearless and unflinching in the face of danger, New-Mexico was just the field in which the character of a man like Judge Palen would assert itself. It is a matter of record that he braved alike the border-ruffian's bullet and the knife of the assassin in carrying out what he believed to be his duty." His death has caused profound regret in Hudson, where he has many warm friends and admirers.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George H. Gibbs, a prominent book-seller in Little Rock, Ark., whose store was destroyed by fire a short time since, died suddenly on Tuesday night. His remains were sent to Rochester yesterday.

Daniel Munn, a prominent citizen of Haverstraw, died last evening, aged seventy-nine years.

UNPOPULAR JUDGES.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUSAL TO COMMISSION WHIPPER AND EX-GOV. MOSES SUSTAINED — A LOUISIANA JUDGE IS POINTEDLY ASKED TO RESIGN AND DECLINES TO DO SO.

Charleston, Dec. 22.—The Presidents of all the national and State banks in Charleston, together with the principal mercantile firms, joined in sending the following dispatch to Gov. Chamberlain to-night:

"Irrespective of parties, desiring peace and protection for persons and property, believing that a blow has been struck in the late judicial election threatening ruin to the people of the State, we tender you, for this community and the State, our thanks for your action in refusing to sign the commissions. We thank you and will do all we can to sustain you in what you have done."

Franklin, Dec. 22.—A few moments prior to the adjournment of the Parish Court here this evening, a paper containing the following was presented to E. B. Mentz, Parish Judge:

The undersigned, members of the Bar of the Parish of St. Mary, acting under a sense of the duty which we owe to ourselves as members of your court, and as representatives of those who are interested in a pure administration of the law, both civil and criminal, feel the necessity of calling upon you in this formal manner to resign your office of Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Mary. To us your incompetency is manifest. The interested motives which influence your decisions are palpable, and in all cases which come before you the wide departure from all that should give dignity, weight to, and confidence in, the rulings of a court of justice, is beyond all question. In the interest, therefore, of our profession and of pure administration of the law and the good order and peace of this community, we request of you to tender your resignation of the office which you hold.

(Signed,) Fred Gates, G. B. Shepherd, A. C. Allen, M. J. Foster, D. Caffrey, A. C. Dumartrail for self and for C. F. Winchester and S. Lanaux.

To which the Judge replied:

"I have tried to perform my duty faithfully and impartially, and, inasmuch as the signers of this paper did not vote for me at the last election, I shall continue to administer the functions of my office until my constituents call upon me to resign."

Thus the matter stands. It is the intention of the members of the Bar to appeal to the next Legislature in order to secure his impeachment by that body.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

LITIGATION IN VERMONT—THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CASE—THE RICHMOND AND ATLANTA AIR LINE.

St. Albans, Dec. 22.—The Rutland Railroad Company has petitioned for an injunction to restrain molestation, if it shall repossess its road, for breach of condition; also to restrain the Vermont Central Railroad Company from preventing the Cheshire and Connecticut River Railroads from paying monthly balances to the Rutland Railroad Company according to the lease; also for an order to compel the Central to give security for arrears of rent. The hearing has been fixed for the 30th inst. here. Testimony is being taken here to-day to be used before the Supreme Court in January in the Central Vermont quo warranto case to determine the validity of the election last May.

Alexandria, Dec. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Justices Waite and Bond, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad case was further argued by Mr. Howard, of Richmond, who gave a brief history of the efforts of some of the plaintiffs and the defendants to oust the jurisdiction of the court, and read authorities to show that under the circumstances the court should exercise against them its summary process for contempt. He then proceeded to answer the interrogatory of Chief Justice Waite as to the right of the court to hold jurisdiction where the parties themselves desired to dismiss their case. He also replied to the argument of Mr. Macfarland that where the court had no jurisdiction the proceedings were void *ab initio*, and showed by well-settled authority that such proceedings were not void, but voidable by writ of error. F. L. Smith, of Alabama, followed on the same side, and was in turn succeeded by Judges Marshal and Crump, of Richmond, and Judge Shipman, of New-York. Mr. Evarts closed the argument, and the court took the papers, reserving decision until the 3d of January.

In the case of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad Company, J. H. Fisher was to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, appointed Receiver in place of Buford, by consent.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

THE BANK OF BRANDYWINE, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN., CLOSES ITS DOORS—FAILURE OF THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY.

Westchester, Penn., Dec. 22.—The following notice is posted at the door of the Bank of Brandywine: "The bank finding itself unable to meet the continuous drain upon its deposits, and feeling it to be unjust to allow depositors in town chances of preference over those at a distance, have decided not to open its doors this morning. It is entirely safe. The depositors need feel no uneasiness, as the assets of the bank are unquestionably ample to pay them in full at an early day." Crowds surround the bank and much excitement exists.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The statement of the Directors of the Commercial Loan Company that the assets of the concern would more than cover the liabilities does not seem to be accurate. The assets which will be available sooner or later are about $405,000. There is also about $100,000 owing the company which cannot be collected. The liabilities are about as stated yesterday, though the Assignee has as yet made no statement. It is believed about eighty cents on the dollar will be paid if time is given. The company did a large savings deposit business, and its suspension falls heavily on some poor people.

RESULTS OF THE LOSS OF THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Owing to the severe strictures of the Victoria press on the loss of the steam-ship Pacific, Messrs. Goodall, Nelson & Perkins announce their intention of withdrawing the ships from that line. Assemblyman Pullen, of San Francisco, formerly an employe of the Goodall, Nelson & Perkins Company, has introduced a resolution in the Assembly asking the appointment of a legislative committee to devise means to prevent in future similar disasters to the loss of the Pacific. He supported the resolution in a speech referring to the loss on the coast in the past few years of ten steamers and 1,500 lives, and vigorously denounced the system which permitted ships to go to sea in unsound condition, illy provided with means of saving life, and with unreliable, undisciplined crews largely composed of Chinese. The resolution and speech cause much comment in nautical circles.

A SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—A committee of bankers met yesterday to draft a plan for a clearing-house. A majority of the banks favor the project, and it is expected that fifteen of them will join in the movement, and that the others will come into it. The chief objection of those demurring is that it will violate the secrecy of business.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 329; California, 69¼; Segregated Belcher, 86; Ophir, 43¼; Savage, new stock, 14½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 18¾; Gould & Curry, 19¾; Best & Belcher, 59½; Hale & Norcross, 45; Cholar, 88; Crown Point, 28¼; Yellow Jacket, 101½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 17½; Belcher, 31¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 20¾; Exchequer, 10½; Overman, 67¼; Justice, 25¾; Caledonia, 23¼.

A JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR.

THE STEAM-SHIP TSUKUBA AT SAN FRANCISCO—OBJECTS OF ITS VISIT.

The San Francisco *Alta* prints a description of the Japanese frigate Tsukuba, which arrived at that port on the 14th inst. It says: "The visit was not unexpected, but embraces something of a novel nature, inasmuch as it is the largest ship of that nation that has crossed the Pacific. Some years ago we were visited by the Candimarrah, a small ship of 292 tons register, which contrasted strangely with the improved and really fine vessel at present in port. The Japanese Navy is comparatively a new institution, and dates its standing of any importance within a period of about three years. It consists at present of twelve stanch vessels, four of which are used for training purposes. They have now a well-established naval academy at Tokio, which is governed upon the same principles of instruction as our own Annapolis school. The cadets are placed upon training vessels, where they remain for a period of five years, after which they are assigned to duty upon regular men-of-war. The Tsukuba is the largest of the training vessels, and is yearly sent on a cruise abroad. Two years ago she went to China, last year to Formosa, and this is her first visit to the American coast. Upon going aboard the Tsukuba there is nothing essentially different to be noticed in her appearance from that of American war vessels, excepting, of course, the officers and crew. She was originally built for the English Navy, and was purchased by the Japanese Government some five years since. The vessel is built of teak wood, and the Commander's and the Captain's quarters in the after cabin are neat and roomy. Everything is in regular man-of-war style. The orders, piping to quarters, &c., are after the fashion of our own Navy. The accommodations for the junior officers and cadets, on the berth-deck, cannot be excelled in neatness; while the hammocks and nettings lashed fore and aft put us in mind of the good old days when iron monitors were unknown. She registers 1,033 tons, and has an engine of 200-horse power, manufactured by Humphreys & Tennant, London. She is commanded by Capt. T. Y. Ito, assisted by T. Y. Fukumura as Lieutenant. The English instructors are Messrs. T. W. Austin, E. Yeo, and W. Woodward. These instructors are detailed from the British Navy, by request of the Japanese Government, to teach practical seamanship, and are, we understand, a gunner, boatswain, and an able seaman, each proficient in his department. They are the only foreigners on board. Altogether she has twenty-five officers, thirty-six cadets, 232 seamen, and seventeen mariners. Mr. Austin, the Chief Instructor, informs us that the crew of the vessel are as active and efficient as any white crew. On the pilot boarding her yesterday he immediately kept away for the entrance, and after getting her headed all right, yards squared, &c., all hands were given instructions to prepare for port, and they immediately put on their neat 'man-of-war' costume, similar to that in use in the American Navy. As they approached the land, the vessel was covered fore-and-aft with the Japanese, sketching the entrance and every object of interest, and numerous were the inquiries that were made in regard to every prominent object. Off Alcatraz, the corvette saluted the American flag with a national salute, which was promptly returned by the fort. The armament consists of twelve large guns, all on the upper deck, which were manufactured at Kagoshima, Japan. They are made of brass, carry a 30-pound ball, and are altogether formidable and efficient weapons. In the magazine on the deck below are 130 Snyder rifles, sixty Smith & Wesson pistols, sixty cutlasses, and two 6-pound Armstrong field pieces. The Tsukuba left Sinagowa, the anchorage off Tokio, the capital of Japan, situated in Yedo Bay, on Nov. 6. Her stay in San Francisco will extend to about one month, during which season she will visit Mare Island Navy-yard and other points of interest in this vicinity. The officers and crew were desirous of going also to the Atlantic coast, but for some reason the Japanese Government refused consent to this voyage at present."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Ottawa *Citizen* of the 20th inst. prints the following emphatic statement in a double-leaded editorial: "The presence of Messrs. Shanly and Foster in Ottawa has not unnaturally caused comment relative to the Georgian Bay extension, the route of which, it is said, has been discovered to be utterly at variance with the eulogies passed upon it by the Minister of Public Works when laying the scheme before Parliament. It is now stated that the route, as accepted by the Government on Mr. Hazlewood's report, cannot be utilized; that along the western section of the line what was described as a fine, level country is now discovered to comprise huge mountains of rock, immense bowlders, and deep ravines; that in some places naught save barren rock is to be found for miles and miles of the route; that consequently Mr. Foster now tells the Government he desires the route changed, and a line run far north of that originally agreed upon. Should the Government consent, Mr. Foster will save hundreds of thousands of dollars; so doubtless the Government will consent. In connection with the subject of railways, it appears that although immense sums of money have been expended, since Parliament was prorogued, in the survey for the Pacific Railway, the Minister of Public Works has privately agreed with Mr. Blake that the work should stop and a proposal for an indefinite postponement of construction be made to the local Government of British Columbia. It is understood that the proposal was held over until after the local elections in that Province, but has since been made, the tenor of it being that the British Columbians should accept $750,000 as a bonus and agree to the work on the mainland being stopped. Further, a departmental announcement was forwarded informing the Government of the Pacific Province that the Esquimault and Nanaimo branch had been countermanded and the work would not be proceeded with."

RELIC OF AN OLD FAMILY.

A paper printed in Newburyport, Mass., gives the following account of a person who recently died there: "Kate Coffin, who has been a city pensioner, residing at the alms-house for thirty-seven years, is dead at the age of eighty-three. Many will remember her, for she was a noticeable person to all callers at that institution. When young she was the belle of the North End, and when old, even more than four score, she was remarkably good looking and very polite. She was there for no weakness of mind, no disease of body, no immorality of life; but when father and mother died the town took her up, simply because she determined that she would do nothing for self-support. Labor, even of the lightest kind, she was totally unacquainted with; it was repugnant to all her ideas of what belonged to a lady, and she never forgot that she was one of the first families of the town, and when young knew not what work was, nor, from necessity, was required to know. She was the daughter of Lemuel Coffin, whose residence was at the foot of Warren street, and his shoe shop on Merrimac street, just above the bridge. He was one of the patriot soldiers of the Revolution, and for four years was in the body-guard of Gen. Washington. Faithfully and well he served his country. He accumulated some property, which was lost in his business before his death, so that Kate from affluence and ease was reduced to poverty. Other relatives she had who are remembered to this day. Her uncle, Samuel Coffin, was one of our first merchants, owned a wharf second above the bridge, whence his vessels sailed to foreign countries. His son, Capt. Abel Coffin, brought the Siamese twins to this country. But few of Kate's relatives remain here."

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday contains an elaborate review of the commercial statistics of that city during the year now closing, and summarizes them as follows: "As stated in our last annual review of the banking and commercial interests of Chicago, retrenchment and reform were again the ruling features of the policy governing the management of our bankers and merchants in 1875. With the lesson which the financial panic of September, 1873, taught, still firmly impressed upon their minds, and mindful of the constant troubles to be encountered while the commercial affairs of the country are controlled by the fluctuations of an unstable currency, there has been a decided disposition on all sides to keep within a safe limit. Business matters have been closely and vigilantly attended to, purchases and outlays have been made to the best possible advantage, and every precaution taken to prevent any unpleasant developments to mar the progress of the year. Speculative ventures of almost every kind being eschewed to a considerable extent, business men vied with each other to protect their reputations, and to improve the feeling pervading their particular circles. The trade of the country is now on the road to 'hard-pan;' prices for almost every description of property are on the down grade, and it behooves every banker and merchant having any respect for a reputation for soundness and integrity, to look after his business with an untiring zeal and unrelaxed vigilance. As a result of the careful disposition manifested in trade circles, the past year was eminently satisfactory for the banking and business interests of this city. The reports show a small falling off in the banking capital, and a considerable diminution in the movement of grain, but in the general returns there is good cause for satisfaction. The mercantile, live stock, and lumber interests have more than sustained themselves, and, as a rule, show an increase that is really remarkable under the circumstances. In addition to all this, the year is on the point of closing without a single failure of any importance. Two national banks—one with an already blemished name—and two or three grain and mercantile firms of small note were forced to succumb, but, strange as it may appear, and much to the credit of the city, not one single bank or business house of note and former good standing closed its doors since the advent of the year. Retrenchment and reform have been the guiding stars, and our bankers and merchants are now enabled to enjoy this holiday season in a proper spirit."

THE SABBATH DAY.

Harrisburg, Dec. 22.—The representatives of seven Synods of different religious denominations of Pennsylvania are in session here to-day to consider the best means of preventing the desecration of the Sabbath, and preserving the Lord's Day as appointed for rest.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

MR. THAYER'S EXAMINATION ENDED.

MR. THAYER'S CONNECTION WITH THE TROY CITY BANK—THE UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF CANAL FUNDS TO THAT BANK—MR. FAIRCHILD'S OPINION OF MR. THAYER'S TRAFFIC IN CERTIFICATES.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The Canal Fraud Investigating Commission reassembled at 10 A. M., and another portion of Mr. Thayer's testimony was read over to him and corrected. This occupied until 12:30 P. M. The examination was then resumed.

Mr. Magone—Mr. Thayer, the money borrowed under the act of July 28, 1874, was not paid until Sept. 30, 1875, and there was nothing in the law of 1874 that made the first money paid over to the Controller applicable to the payment of the money thus borrowed? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of; I was a stockholder and director of the Troy City Bank; it was made a transfer and check bank in July, 1874; that bank had passed dividends three times, in 1873, 1874, and 1875; can't say it was on account of doing a losing business; it was deemed advisable to pass them; the first State money was put in the bank at the opening of navigation; the Canal Board directed that transfers be made on 3d August, 1874.

Mr. Magone—The records show that the transfer was actually made in the July preceding. A.—That is not the fact, so far as this fund is concerned.

Mr. Magone—And I insist I have evidence that the transfer took place in July, as I say. It was done by the Treasurer for good reasons. When was the first money of the $135,000 loan made applicable to your warrant, and what bank was it put into? A.—I don't know where that money was put; we draw the money from any bank, as we want it, but make no change; whatever bank it was in, it remained there.

Mr. Magone—Here is the contract Denison held for new work near Utica, which he left in such condition that it had to be completed by your brother, through Horatio Seymour, Jr. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Magone read the provision relative to delays in carrying on the work necessitating the interference of the Canal Commissioner, and charging the expense to the contractor. He then said the Canal Commissioner can do this, and he must see that the canal is in navigable condition. A.—I understand he has this power in the case of breaks.

Q.—Don't you understand that it is his duty to do this under any circumstances? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Magone read the law, which was very general in its provisions.

Mr. Thayer—I did not understand by Denison abandoning his contract the Commissioner could go on with work; did not think this was a case; I understand he can go on with ordinary repairs, not new work; I understood there was work necessary to be done in order to prepare the canal for navigation; most of it was of this character; I did understand there was new work there, and there was work absolutely necessary to be done to put the canal in navigable condition; I understood there was other work, such as walls, &c.

Mr. Magone—Who told you? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Magone—I was there and saw none; you cannot tell who told you? A.—No, Sir; I think there was no authority for my brother to employ Horatio Seymour, Jr., to go on with this work; he could call on the Resident Engineer; the Attorney General told me that this employment of Seymour was the most irregular thing he knew of; I was governed by my advice.

Mr. Magone—Now, we will go back to the Troy City Bank, as to the amount on deposit there on the 21st of July, 1874. Mr. Thayer—The amount there had remained there since the year before; this paper handed me shows there was canal tolls money in the bank on that date to the amount of $5,362 22; to the best of my knowledge it includes all they had, including receipts since navigation opened; there was also interest due amounting to $268 22; on the 20th of August there was $2,821 92; on July 30, 1874, the State had in the bank $51,000; there is to be added $5,000 to this, making $56,000; on the 28th of July, $10,475 went into the bank under the transfer resolution of that date.

A recess was taken till 2:30 P. M.

The commission reassembled at 3 P. M.

Mr. Thayer resumed the witness-chair, and was asked what was the first deposit in the Troy City Bank under the transfer resolution of July 21. A.—Thirty-four thousand dollars on July 21, on the 28th of July $10,475, and on the 31st of July $17,000; the fact of designating the bank as a transfer bank authorized me to transfer moneys to it.

Mr. Magone—Did this resolution authorize you to transfer this money to this bank? Don't you know that the Auditor has no right to make such transfer without direction from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund? A.—Yes; that is the case.

Mr. Magone—Don't you know now that that money was unlawfully transferred? A.—I thought I had authority.

Mr. Magone—Don't you understand that the canal funds of the State are under the control and custody of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund? A.—Yes; I so understand now.

Mr. Magone—Then don't you understand that the transfer of July 21 was done without authority by the Treasurer? A.—I understand that the law gives the Treasurer and Controller the power to make these transfers after action by the Commissioner of the Canal Fund.

Mr. Magone—After moneys are deposited in the transfer bank there is no power anywhere, except in the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to get it out? A.—That is news to me.

Mr. Magone—This is no matter of yours; you are not implicated in any violation of this law. Now, do you know of any single instance, except this case of the Troy Bank, where a transfer was made by any authority but that of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund? A.—I don't know of any now; I would have to look over all the records; I have always understood that after the Commissioners of the Canal Fund designate the transfer bank, then the transfer is left to the Treasurer and Controller; I know they do make transfers.

Mr. Magone—I have no doubt they do; now, how was this done? Was there any other action in the case of the Troy Bank besides designation? A.—Nothing, only designating the bank; the money was in the Troy Bank under the control of the Controller of the Canal Fund.

Mr. Thayer then produced a letter from Gov. Tilden, informing him that he could not approve Assembly bill 560, except as to ordinary repairs, as it was plainly in violation of the Constitution as regards the Sinking Fund. He says the work at Utica, to the extent of $15,000, might be paid for as ordinary repairs, as it was for work to put the canal in navigable order. Mr. Thayer produced another letter from the Governor, dated June 25, 1875, in which he says his veto of the extraordinary Repair bill would not prejudice the $15,000 he (Thayer) had paid out. The Governor advised him that he could get the money, $15,000, under the ordinary Repair bill.

Mr. Magone—Give me the date when the Attorney General informed you that it would be wrong for your brother to pay for the work at Utica out of the ordinary repair fund. A.—I had several conversations with him on the subject, and he told me it would be irregular; he never gave me a written opinion; the Deputy Attorney General never told me that it could be paid out of the ordinary repair fund; my brother never told me that he believed he had a right to pay for that work out of the ordinary repair fund, but that he disliked to increase such expenses; it was suggested by the Attorney General that a law to meet this expense might be passed; that was when Seymour was down here to see if he could get the money; it was some time in April; the Governor thought it could be paid out of the ordinary repair fund; I never knew what work was done there; I told the Attorney General the contract had been abandoned by Denison, that Seymour had been put in charge of the work by the State, and that the contractor was after me to get money for doing the work under Seymour; I heard that Denison had thrown the old stone wall into the canal, and in order to use the canal this wall had to be taken out, and thus make the canal navigable; in view of these facts the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that it would be irregular to pay for putting the canal in navigable order after the abandonment by the contractor; I purchased the contractor's certificates, and subsequently paid myself; it was only a few days after the abandonment that I purchased the certificates; I was aware of the fact that the Governor had pointed out the Willard Johnson contract as one of the unbalanced ones.

Mr. Magone—Didn't you seek an interview with the Governor in October last, and didn't he ask you who held the Willard Johnson certificates, and didn't you refuse to tell him? A.—I have no recollection of his asking me such a question.

Mr. Magone—Do you recollect saying you would not buy these certificates without a statement like that contained in De Wolf's affidavit? A.—No, Sir; I said I would not have anything to do with them without such a statement; the statement was made; I saw De Wolf, and he said something against it being made public; I said so much had been said about it that it must be published; I did not threaten him; I went to Oswego to see him; the Governor was there, and I could have seen him at any time; I never told the Governor that I held the certificates.

Mr. Magone called attention to the proceedings of the Canal Board, when a resolution was offered by Commissioner Thayer requesting the Legislature to provide for paying for completing Cohoes locks and work at Whitehall, and also to build vertical walls wherever it was deemed necessary by the Commissioners. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Magone—You prepared the law thus suggested? A.—Yes, Sir; the bill was first introduced in the House by Mr. Page, on the 8th of April; in the Senate it was received from the Assembly on the 15th of April; I do not remember conversing with John D. Van Buren about this bill; don't remember saying to the Governor, in the presence of him and Charles B. Stebbins, that I would not pay any items for work done without authority of law; don't remember the Deputy Attorney General saying he was fearful such would be the case; I said I thought it was necessary to pass the bill; I never heard it questioned that the bill would enable me to pay for work already done. This law amended not No. 560, and taking the two laws together I understood it authorized payment for work already done.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Fairchild came in, and was asked if he ever told Mr. Thayer that an enabling act ought to be passed to pay the $15,000 for work at Utica.

Mr. Fairchild said he had always thought the better way was to pay this expense out of the ordinary repair fund. He did not recollect any conversation about an enabling act.

Mr. Magone—I understood you to say that subject was talked of.

Mr. Thayer—I want it understood that I was to furnish the money at the interest, and a law to reimburse me was to be passed.

Mr. Fairchild—I understood you would pay the money and be paid back again, but I advised against your paying it and taking interest, as that, I thought, would place you, as an officer of the State, in an equivocal position.

The examination of Mr. Thayer was then resumed. He said: I never threatened the Attorney General or any one else if they attempted to institute an examination into the Baxter award matter.

The examination of Mr. Thayer here terminated.

THE BANKRUPT SAVINGS BANKS.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UP-TOWN GERMAN—TROUBLES BETWEEN DEPOSITORS AND RECEIVERS OF OTHER BANKS.

Mr. Henry Clausen, Jr., President of the Uptown German Savings Bank, issued a card to the depositors of the bank yesterday, in which he gives an account of his official connection with that institution. He says that soon after the old President, Christian Schwartz, had issued an order requiring the customary sixty days' notice, some of the Trustees began an investigation, the result of which was that Mr. Schwartz and others resigned, and that Mr. Clausen was elected President and John D. Crimmens First Vice President. A more thorough investigation was then determined upon, and a subcommittee inquired in regard to the value of the various classes of securities held. Particular attention was paid to the Alabama railroad bonds, and, after consultation with business men, it was decided to put them down at thirty-five cents on the dollar. The Springport town bonds were also discussed, and the call loans and mortgages closely examined, and it was decided that there was a deficiency of about forty thousand dollars. A subscription was opened among the Trustees to make up the deficiency, Mr. Clausen subscribing $10,000, Mr. Crimmens, $5,000, and other various amounts. The money was just ready to be paid in when the discovery was made that the bank had $30,000 South Carolina bonds and $50,000 North Carolina bonds, which were reckoned in the ready cash as $56,000. These bonds were then worth not over five cents to the dollar. It was also learned that the Alabama bonds, rated at thirty-five cents, were worth only eight cents on the dollar; and to cap the climax, it was announced that Levinger, the attorney, was a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. There was nothing whatever for the bank to do except to go into the hands of a Receiver. In conclusion Mr. Clausen recommends Mr. Uhl as an honest and efficient Receiver.

About sixty of the heaviest depositors assembled last night at No. 1,037 Third avenue, to discuss the matter of continuing the bank. Upon motion, lists were opened for the enrollment of the names of the depositors who favored resumption, and nearly sixty names were enrolled, representing about $100,000 of deposits. To-night there will be a general meeting of depositors at the Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street. President Clausen and others of the Trustees will be present, and Mr. Clausen will present what he considers the only practical scheme for the resumption of business.

Mr. Isaac V. French, Receiver of the People's Bank, has completed his statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, which will be presented to the Supreme Court at Albany within a few days. The substance of the statement is as follows:

ASSETS.

	Nominal value.	Market value.
Bonds and mortgages	$74,300	$44,000
Trustees' personal bonds	53,500	53,500
North Carolina bonds	10,000	800
Furniture and fixtures	500	500
Cash	250	250
Total	$138,550	$99,050

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$174,000
Deficiency	75,000

It will be observed that this statement differs from the preliminary statement in that it reduces the bonds and mortgages from $90,300 to $74,300. The cause of this is that the preliminary statement included, under the bonds and mortgages, the mortgages securing the personal bonds of some of the Trustees, aggregating $16,000, which were also counted in with the $53,500 of the Trustees' personal bonds. The lease of the bank building for five years from May 1, 1875, is not included for the reason that it cannot now be determined whether the building will be held under the lease or not. Mr. Charles F. Rodgers, the President of the bank, having failed to make an explanation of the $12,000 irregularity mentioned recently in THE TIMES, a note was sent him on the subject yesterday. In reply to it, Mr. Rodgers stated through his attorneys that in every case where money was charged to profit and loss, without apparent explanation, the money was taken to reimburse Trustees, who from time to time had loaned their personal checks to help the bank out of difficulties. The matter has not been sufficiently investigated by the accountant to tell whether this explanation is satisfactory or not. Ex-Judge White, who was recently retained as counsel by the dissatisfied depositors, sent a letter to Receiver French yesterday in which he requested, on behalf of his clients, that he should be appointed counsel for the Receiver in place of the counsel now employed. Mr. French declined all dictation on the part of the depositors, and it is likely that the depositors' counsel will apply to the Supreme Court at Albany for Mr. French's removal.

The Executive Committee of the depositors of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank are engaged in collecting a fund to defray the legal expenses of removing Receiver Aldrich. The Chairman says that the committee is carrying out the will of the depositors declared at the last meeting, but such is not the case. The recommendation of the committee that an assessment of one per cent. be made upon the depositors was not adopted at the meeting.

The committee are taking the names of the depositors, and have thus far represented on the list about seventy-five thousand dollars. The signers have many of them unwittingly put their names to an agreement to pay one per cent. of their deposits at such time as the committee call for it. The committee expect to raise about $750, but it is doubtful whether all the persons who have given their names will feel under obligations to pay one per cent. of their deposits. The committee has also engaged counsel, and the first move will be made on Mr. Aldrich as soon as possible. The substance of the complaint against Receiver Aldrich seems to be that he will not allow an expert accountant to make an examination of the bank accounts for the depositors. There is no hint of dishonesty or incapacity or lack of diligence. Mr. Aldrich promises to make his return to the court early next week.

A committee of the depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank met the Receiver, Mr. Hurd, in the bank counting-room last night, and had from him a preliminary statement of the financial condition of the bank and such other information as he could give. His statement is given below, it being understood that in his column of estimated values he does not profess to have settled the market price. The estimated values of Mr. Carman are quite generally based upon the value as fixed for taxation.

ASSETS.

	Value per Bank statement.	Value estimated by Mr. Carman.	Value estimated by Mr. Hurd.
Banking-house	$196,000 00	$70,000 00	$100,000 00
No. 156 East Twenty-sixth street	20,000 00	8,000 00	12,000 00
159th street, near Tenth avenue	5,924 44	2,800 00	2,800 00
House and half acre, Yonkers	2,090 77	2,000 00	2,000 00
Eighty to ninety acres, Tarrytown	169,000 00	28,000 00	28,000 00
Fifth avenue house	68,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
No. 36 East Forty-ninth street	30,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, 25, East Forty-sixth street	122,000 00	75,000 00	50,000 00
No. 28 East Forty-seventh street	30,000 00	17,000 00	13,000 00
Trustees' fund	115,000 00	115,000 00	85,000 00
Deposits in Elizabeth	33,000 00	33,000 00	33,000 00
$100,000 Louisiana bonds	100,000 00	45,000 00	25,000 00
$68,500 Alabama bonds	63,500 00	17,880 00	12,000 00
$7,000 Tennessee bonds	3,783 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
$2,908 Virginia bonds	2,908 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Bond and mortgage	164,900 00	164,900 00	100,000 00
Bond and mortgage foreclosing	84,800 00	85,000 00	42,500 00
Totals	$1,232,102 51	$681,270 07	$561,130 00

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$1,367,579 82	
Unpaid taxes, &c., say	20,000 00	
Total		$1,387,579 82
Deficiency as by Mr. Carman's estimate		$750,309 41
Deficiency as by Mr. Hurd's estimate		660,414 51

A NEW JOURNAL.

The well-known firm of Osgood & Co. propose to inaugurate the Centennial year by the issue of an architectural journal, which will be called the *American Architect and Building News.* It is to be edited by Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow, a Boston gentleman and member of the American Institute of Architects, and it will be issued weekly. It will contain sixteen pages of letter-press, and will be illustrated with heliotype plates, a process which the firm has been endeavoring to perfect for several years and now apparently with success. There is no doubt that this paper will fill a want long felt, and for which the English periodicals of a similar character have been very inadequate substitutes. Not only are the better class of American houses more developed, more finished, more replete with ingenious contrivances for promoting the comfort of the inhabitants than the English, but there are specialties of construction necessitated by climate. Moreover, there is a class of buildings for Summer residence peculiar to this country. All these have been unrepresented in the English technical periodicals, and their consideration and analysis will be of genuine value to American architects throughout the country.

AN UP-TOWN BALL.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE NORTH-EASTERN HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY—A BRILLIANT COMPANY ASSEMBLED.

The fourth annual ball in aid of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary was held last evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Fifty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Nothing can better exemplify the growth of New-York to the northward than the career of the beautiful hall where the entertainment was given. Formerly it was an open air lager-bier garden, then as the Terrace Garden Concert Hall it gained considerable celebrity, and finally, as the neighborhood became densely populated, it sprang into a new existence as the Lexington Avenue Opera-house. The balls which are held there in the Winter-time are distinguished by their elegance and their sociability, for they are entirely local, the guests being from the immediate neighborhood. Last evening was no exception to the rule, for though the ball opened much later than is usual, and was hardly in full current of enjoyment until 11 o'clock, at that hour the place was crowded. The band was the orchestra of D. L. Downing, and was fully up to its reputation. The toilets of the ladies were by no means so elaborate as they have been in former years. The ball, though devoted to a special object, that of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, was to a great extent under the auspices of the Young Men's Charity Association. Their Vice Presidents and members of the Floor Committee distinguished themselves by their alacrity of attention and the *entrain* they gave to the opening dances. The attendance was not only crowded, it was also distinguished. Among those present were Gen. Franz Siegel and wife, Dr. F. Seeger and his two daughters, Misses Helene and Frederica, Miss E. T. Porter, Mr. John Bigelow, Hon. W. W. Niles and wife, Gen. N. G. Dunn, Alderman Cole, Alderman Radde and wife, Miss Nellie Laing, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Leslie, Judge Larremore and wife, Mr. Jacob Hess and wife, Mrs. Hilton Scribner, Hon. A. H. Green, Mrs. J. H. Allen and Miss Daisy Allen, Miss Abbie Carey, Miss Iselin, Dr. A. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Weber, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoffman, Dr. J. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyer, Hon. A. T. Achert, Miss Camah, of Athens, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Babbitt, Col. Coppinger, B. F. Ashby, of England; Gen. Foster, and many others. The opening promenade march was Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and there was a grand procession around the room, headed by the Floor Committee, which lasted for some time, and then the floor was quickly covered for the lancers. Dance then succeeded to promenade and promenade to dance without the least cessation for there was no set hour for supper, and people stole away from the crowded ball-room for refreshments whenever they felt inclined.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRE IN VESEY STREET—ESTIMATED LOSS $40,000.

A destructive fire occurred shortly before 12 o'clock last night at Nos. 40 and 42 Vesey street, almost totally destroying the latter building, and completely gutting the two upper floors of the former. The first evidences of the fire were discovered about midnight in the fourth floor of No. 42, which with the second, third, and fifth stories was occupied by Smith & Co., manufacturers of paper patterns. Notwithstanding the engines responded with the usual promptitude, the fourth and fifth stories of No. 42 were enveloped in flames before the engines got to work. Engine No. 29, however, was soon employed in sending a powerful stream into No. 42, while other engines performed a like service on Barclay street. During the progress of the flames a large new sign belonging to Joseph Riffard & Son, commission wine merchants, on the first floor, caught fire and fell from its position on the roof, bringing with it the coping and a portion of the wall of the top story. Meanwhile the fire communicated to the top floor of No. 40, and next ate through the flooring and entered the fourth floor. The fire in No. 42 being by this time under control and fast dying out, the firemen mainly directed their efforts to the work of extinguishing the flames in No. 40. This, however, was not accomplished before the fourth and fifth stories had been completely burned out. The entire building was occupied by M. H. Griffith & Co., billiard table manufacturers. From comparisons made by Mr. Wilson, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, and other experts, it is believed that the total loss on stock and damage to both buildings will reach $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The stock of Griffith & Co. is almost wholly destroyed, both by fire and water, owing to the nature of the goods.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DESTROYED IN PASSAIC—LOSS, $15,000.

About 12:30 o'clock on Tuesday night flames were discovered issuing from a barn adjoining St. Nicholas Catholic Church, in Passaic, N. J., and before any assistance could be rendered they had communicated with the church. The building, which was of wood, burned very rapidly, and although the firemen worked faithfully, it was almost entirely consumed before they succeeded in getting the fire under control. Father Schneider, the pastor, estimates the loss at $15,000, which is insured for about one-half that amount. A quantity of fancy articles, stored in the building for a fair which was to have been opened last night, were destroyed. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as on two occasions recently a man was seen running away from the barn after setting fire to it, and once two shots were fired at him, but without effect. The destruction of the church leaves the Catholics of Passaic without any place of worship, as it was the only church of that denomination in the city. The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

OTHER FIRES.

The convent buildings at Cross Village, in the northern part of the State of Michigan, have been destroyed by fire; also, a grist mill and shingle mill, with their contents. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Albert Z. Bogart's dwelling, at Paramus, N. J., just finished, was burned Tuesday. The cause was a defective flue. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

The new malt-house on Barton street, Hamilton, Ontario, owned by Mr. Osborne, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $10,000.

A slight fire, occasioning but little damage, occurred in Hopfell & Sons' brewery, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth street, yesterday evening.

The premises of William Higgins, importer of fancy goods, No. 107 Greene street, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday evening.

The loss on the Catholic church burned Tuesday night at Passaic, N. J., is $15,000; insurance, $6,000.

DARING EXPLOIT OF RIVER THIEVES.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the canal-boat James Gillen, lying at the foot of Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, was boarded by two river pirates. Their descent to the cabin aroused the Captain, Charles Gillen, who, just as he jumped from his bed, was struck on the head with the butt of a heavy revolver. Before Gillen recovered from the blow, one of the thieves put a revolver to his head and threatened to shoot him if he made any noise, while the other, pulling a dark lantern from under his coat, searched the cabin. When the robbers had secured all the clothing within reach they left. Capt. Gillen, shouting for help, reached the deck in time to see four men pull quickly down the river in a small boat.

STATE TREASURER OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Dec. 22.—John Francis has accepted the office of State Treasurer, and his commission was given him to-day. The examination of bonds in the hands of the Treasurer is still going on, and will not be completed until to-morrow night. It is believed that they are all correct and in the vaults. The papers in the suit against Lappen and his bondsmen will be filed in the District Court of this county to-morrow.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO WOBURN, MASS.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The will of the late Charles B. Winn, of Woburn, Mass., bequeaths $3,000 to the town of Woburn for cemetery purposes, $15,000 to the First Unitarian Church, and for a public library, $140,000; also for the same purpose his private pictures, valued at $20,000, and in addition two-thirds of the remaining property, after paying certain legacies, the whole amounting to $250,000.

SUIT AGAINST A LOTTERY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—A suit was brought in the Circuit Court here some weeks since by Attorney General Hockaday, against the Missouri State Lottery, managed by Murray, Miller & Co., charging them with usurpation of their franchise, and praying for a judgment of ouster. It was decided to-day by Judge Knight against the defendants. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The representatives of the trunk lines held a meeting at the Grand Hotel to-day, and decided to advance fourth class rates to correspond with those fixed at the meeting in Chicago a few weeks ago. They made no change in the rates on flour and grain. The new tariff takes effect Dec. 29.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from Hamburg Dec. 8, via Havre 11th, and the Olympia, from Genoa Nov. 4, via Gibraltar Nov. 25, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

THE COMMAND OF CUBA.

GENERAL VALMASEDA RECALLED.

HE WAS DISPLEASED AT RUBI'S COMING, AND TELEGRAPHED HIS HOME GOVERNMENT THAT ONE OR THE OTHER MUST GO—ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENT FORCES—THE BOURBON PRINCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875.

The pressure which has been operating against Valmaseda for some time past, and the intrigues of the "Casino Español" against him, have at last been successful, and the burly Count is to be, or already has been, relieved of the command of this island. It is said that from Spain—where for a long time there has been a strong opposition to him in military circles, which he has overcome only by his strong friendship with Martinez Campos—he has repeatedly received the advice of his friends to ask for his relief, which he has obstinately refused to do, preferring to have the Government take the initiative. Rubi's coming as Royal Commissioner, in a measure superseding Valmaseda—entirely so in matters of finance—has, however, caused Valmaseda to telegraph Madrid that either he or Rubi is here "de mas," and if the Government should suppose it to be him, his telegram might be considered as his formal resignation. The reply has been to recall him, and now Valmaseda will leave the field of operations, and his comfortable quarters at Las Cruces, and return to Spain. Either the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Carbó, or perhaps, Gen. Riquelme, who holds the same rank as Valmaseda, will replace him, until the Government sends out his successor, who, it is popularly believed, will be Gen. Jovellar. Some talk has been made on the possibility of putting Gen. Jose Laureano Sans in Valmaseda's place. Gen. Sans has been relieved of the command of Porto Rico, which action is due, it is believed, to the representations of the British Government, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday morning—to-morrow. I understand that any display or public reception for him has been forbidden, but a committee from the Casino Español will go on board the steamer to welcome him, as he is to be the guest of the Casino during his stay, and apartments have been taken for him at the Hotel "Telégrafo." It is supposed that some demonstration may be made by the volunteers to-morrow upon his landing, and that they may attempt to repeat their performance at the time Dulce was deposed by them. But Valmaseda will return this afternoon from head-quarters, and will probably take steps to prevent anything of the kind occuring, although he has entirely lost all prestige, and has no support beyond the immediate "ring" who surround him, to a few of whom are attributed all the discontent and disasters of the army and campaign.

The insurgents have, during the past fortnight, been quite active. On the 10th, a strong party of them under command of Cecilio Gonzalez, attacked and completely destroyed the town of Jaguey Grande, sacking the stores and houses and firing them afterward. Jaguey Grande was a town of some three hundred to five hundred inhabitants, situated on a line directly south of Cardenas and about half way to Cienfuegos. It consisted of several well-built stone stores and houses and a number of others made of "guano," or mud, and thatched with palm, but now it is a heap of ruins. The insurgents afterward went in a westerly direction and burned the plantation "El Rosario," belonging to a planter named Gonzalez. On the 11th, a party of insurgents cut the railroad between Cienfuegos and Santa Clara, at a point between Camarones and Palmira, and in consequence a heavy cargo train, comprising seventeen cars, loaded with provisions and ammunition, ran off the track and became the prize of the insurgents. After taking what they wanted, the insurgents set fire to the train, and released the few prisoners they made, sending them back to Valmaseda's camp, not over a league from the scene of this exploit. No official report has yet been made of the burning of Jaguey Grande, but the report referring to the capture of the provision train near Palmira states that the insurgents did not make much out of it as the cars were almost all empty. On the 12th another party of insurgents encountered a number of Spaniards engaged in collecting cattle and killed four of them, taking two prisoners. Forces were immediately sent out to bury the dead and pursue the rebels. The *Periquero* of Holguin reports an attempt made by the insurgents to surprise that town on the 2d inst., which, according to the same report, was frustrated by the garrison. The fortnightly report of operations also gives the particulars of other affairs, but as they are all of the "mountains-out-of-the-molehill order" I may be excused from noticing them.

The Bourbon Princes, when last heard from, were at Cienfuegos, where they had held a public reception and made patriotic and complimentary speeches.

The *Voz de Cuba* is still exercised over the President's Message. It thinks that Grant swayed to public opinion, while still determined to bring on war should a favorable opportunity present itself.

MR. MOLLY CODDLE ON CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

From the New-York Tribune, (Great American Newspaper,) Dec. 22.

This is what a man gives to himself—the pleasure of giving, the consciousness that somebody is helped, the certainty that a fit want has been supplied, and a life made happier. He says to himself, "We will not have that fine book, the costly picture, the gem which we wanted; but the money shall go to the Society for Providing Destitute Children with Ham Sandwiches and Wooden Horses." And a brave business he will do thus before A. D. 1876 starts upon his twelve months' travel—the old will be made younger, children rosier, lean and lank anatomies warmer and plumper, the sick more hopeful, the dark places brighter. 'Tis very sweet and genial, and invigorating, this conspiracy between a man and his own better nature. It glorifies the tradesman's windows; it makes looped raggedness whole; it kindles coal fires, and sets something to cooking over them; it fills homes full of happy laughter, and freshens up the world bravely, rendering it quite a raree-show to those who were beginning to think it no better and brighter than an old junk-shop.

Why should not a man just now make himself a present of a good resolution or two? All morality and all philosophy recognize our duplex nature, and we take cognizance of it in our daily parlance. We say, "I have promised myself." The sage in the play admonishes his son to be "true to himself if he would not be false to any man." *Nobody can get away from consciousness. Sometimes it would save a brain-sick man from madness if he could do so.* We put consciousness to the best account when we so order our lives that it cannot reproach us; when we fill it with the good gifts of unrebuking memories, so that it shall repay us a hundred fold. We all wish ourselves A Happy New Year, but it is only honorable action and self-denial which can secure true felicity to these beings which we call ourselves. We must be chary and wary in our dealings with our personality, and make friends and keep friends with our own souls. There may be plenty and prosperity and apparent triumph without this, but no real happiness, no wise life, no pure and entire success.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.

On information given by Dr. Crouse to the Police of Brooklyn last night, Mrs. Kuhn was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her husband, John Kuhn, of No. 67 Scholes street, Williamsburg. Kuhn is seventy-six years of age, and up to yesterday, when he became suddenly ill, enjoyed good health. Coroner Nolan has been notified and will take Kuhn's ante-mortem statement.

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The Hebrew Charity Fair, at Gilmore's Garden, was closed last evening with an auction sale of the goods remaining on hand, which brought $542, making the gross receipts of the fair about $135,000 in round numbers, probably the largest sum ever collected in this City by such means.

NEW-BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* of Dec. 16 says: "The founder of the flourishing town of New-Braunfels, Prince Charles of Solms-Braunfels, died on Nov. 13, 1875, at Kruesnacht, Germany, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a nephew of the late Queen Louisa of Prussia. He came to Texas in 1843, and was the founder of the town that bears his name. He returned to Germany in 1845, married the widow of Prince Francis of Salm-Salm, and led the life of a soldier. The community founded by him is one of the most flourishing in the State of Texas, which is saying a good deal."

COLONY FOR MEXICO.

A paper printed in St. Louis says that Gens. Jo Shelby and Bacon Montgomery, both residents of Sedalia, Mo., have about perfected arrangements through the Mexican Minister at Washington for the founding of a colony in Mexico, under an offer appropriating half a million dollars for encouragement of immigrants, with all the rights of citizenship upon reaching Mexican soil, and the free privilege of working all lands. It will be co-operative. For the present head-quarters will be established at Sedalia, to be removed to Dallas, Texas, about the 1st of next April, where all parties will concentrate. Thence they will move overland to Mexico. The privilege of carrying arms has been applied for, both as safeguard against hostile Indians during the journey or other belligerent parties. The leaders of this colony contemplate settling in either the State of Sonora, Durango, or Chihuahua, either of which is rich in agricultural productions and renowned for healthfulness. Valuable deposits of silver and baser metals are found in these States.

FATALLY BURNED AT THE ALTAR.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says: "On the 8th inst., several young ladies, all attired in pure white raiment, visited St. Mary's Church, on Chartres street, a short distance below Jackson square, to enroll their names in the Society of Enfants-Marie. Each one wore a flowing vail, and each held a lighted candle. While they were at the altar one of the postulants accidentally brought her candle in contact with her vail, when the gauzy substance blazed like powder. She ran down the aisle, half crazed with fright. At the same time another young lady was discovered to be in a like situation; she too ran, frightened out of her senses, but a young man succeeded in quenching the flames. Fire had done its worst, and Friday evening Annie Julia Planchard, fourteen years old, passed away forever. She was a beautiful, lovely child, daughter of Mr. J. J. Planchard, a member of the New-Orleans Bar. The other unfortunate will recover."

A SOUTHERN GIRL.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* says: "We have heard of an instance of industry on the part of a young lady of this county, well worthy of being noticed. This lady's ancestors before the war numbered their broad acres by thousands and their slaves by hundreds, but the result of the war left them like others comparatively poor. During the present year this lady with her own hands, and the assistance of such labor as she hired by work done for the laborers has cultivated and housed three bales of cotton. Besides this she has cultivated nearly an acre in sweet potatoes from the sale of which she has paid nearly the whole of her personal expenses."

TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING.

The best Almanac for 1876 published—contains an immense amount of information useful in the family or counting-house—just issued by the Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren street.—*Express.*

PARISIAN DIAMONDS, the result of a valuable discovery made by a French chemist, by which crystals are coated with a pure diamond surface, which cannot be scratched, marred, blurred or tarnished by wear, while they are as bright and beautiful as the genuine, and defy detection by daylight or gaslight. Settings are solid gold. Same style as the genuine diamond. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New-York, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

For the Holidays.

Among our medium-priced Wines are really fine Sherries, $4, $5, $5 50, $7 per gallon; old Madeira, $4 50; old Ports, $6; Catawba, $2; fine S. O. P. Brandy, $7; Scotch and Irish Whiskies, imported in wood or glass; Pleasant Valley Wine Company Champagnes, forty per cent. less than imported; Mumm's Ex. Dry, $24 50, currency. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton st., and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

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Always Reliable.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of coughs and colds. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

BOERINGER—WING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, D. D., Mr. CHARLES F. BOERINGER to Miss KITTIE E., only daughter of R. W. Wing, Esq., all of New-York.

☞ Goshen (Orange County) papers please copy.

CARPENTER—PARKS.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, LOUISE D. R. PARKS, only daughter of Capt. Chas. R. and Amanda Parks, to CHARLES W. CARPENTER, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

VANDEWATER—SANDERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Flushing, Long Island, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., C. LIVINGSTON VANDEWATER to NELLIE M., daughter of Richard Sanders, Esq., all of Flushing.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday, 20th inst., Mrs. JUDITH STOUGHTENBURG BIGELOW, in her 75th year.

Funeral on Friday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from St. James' Church, Great Barrington.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, 21st inst., of scarlet fever, MABEL SHEPARD, only daughter of Elbridge G. and Caroline F. Brown, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 74 West 53d st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CLAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 21, Mrs. CHARLOTTE L., widow of the late Rev. William T. Clapp, and daughter of the late Mrs. E. R. Webb, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services from her late residence on Friday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.

COLEY.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, EMELINE COLEY, widow of the late Daniel Coley, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, A. J. G. Hodenpyl, No. 43 7th av., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited.

CURRY.—Suddenly, at Hastings-upon-Hudson, HENRY LEWIS, oldest son of the late Francis M. Curry, deceased, aged 17 years.

Funeral service at the house, at 2:30 P. M., on Thursday, 23d inst.

DOUGHTY.—On the 21st inst., AUGUSTUS DURKEE, only child of Dr. F. C. and Hannah M. Doughty, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 12 M., from No. 50 West 33d st.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, SAMUEL FERGUSON, youngest son of Maria and the late James S. Ferguson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his uncle, John Brower, West 108th st. and Boulevard, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HALL.—At Watsessing, N. J., Dec. 22, of diphtheria, REGINALD COLLINS, youngest child of Allen and Susie L. Hall, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

Funeral will take place from residence, at Watsessing, on Thursday, 23d inst., 12 M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher street ferries at 10:45 A. M., returning at 1:40 P. M.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Dec. 21, 1875, PHILIP W., child of Philip W. and Ida M. Holmes, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven depot at 12 M.

PENNIMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Edward L. Penniman, formerly of Boston.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 155 Madison av., Thursday, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PURDY.—In King st., Dec. 21, SARAH B., wife of Underhill Purdy, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Dec. 23, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

WELLS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1875, BENJAMIN G. WELLS, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 200 Lexington av., on Friday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WORTMAN.—At Somerville, N. J., on the 22d inst., MARIA WORTMAN, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Fred. F. Cornell, at Somerville, N. J., at 12:30 P. M., on Friday, the 24th inst. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 10:15 o'clock.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 9 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Elysia, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M. for France, per steamer Pereire, via Havre.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALES! THIS WEEK.

THIS THURSDAY, at 2:30 P. M., at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, rare and valuable antiques in Porcelain, Earthenware, Vases, Bronzes, Old China, Delft, Faïence, Theatrical Costumes, &c., &c.

THIS THURSDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and now on exhibition, a large collection of Japanese Lacquer ware and elegant Vases: and a choice assortment of Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain and Sevres Ware, Bisque, Jardinieres, Pedestals, &c., &c.

THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Now on exhibition, FINE JEWELRY! in great variety, from one of the first and most reliable manufacturing houses in this City, comprising Etruscan, Onyx, Cameo, Turquoise, Garnet, and Coral Sets; also, Bracelets, Rings, Watches, Brooches, Studs, &c., &c.

THIS THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and now on exhibition, FINE MODERN PAINTINGS from private collections, sold to close consignments and advances.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to purchase good paintings at low prices. Among them will be found examples by David Johnson—Geo. Innes—Ch. Sell—Krause—Vogel—W. M. Davis—C. P. Ream—T. L. Smith—Fine Pictures by Gignoux and Jerome Thompson—Durand—Brevoort—De Leuw—R. W. Wier—Kimmel—M. A. Koekkoek—Van Os—A. Schmidt, and more than one hundred others, including the celebrated painting by Sunaert, (The widow of John of Barneveld asking from Prince Maurice pardon for her Son.)

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HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Pursuant to the request of Bishop Potter that the last Sunday in each year shall be observed as "Hospital Sunday," collections will be taken in all the Episcopal Churches of the City, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CARSON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	85	Leather, sides	9,187
B. E. Peas, bags	7	Moss, bales	16
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Molasses, bales	2,505
Cotton, bales	10,487	Spirits Turp., bbls.	641
Cotton-seed, bags	227	Resin, bbls	1,800
Broom-corn, bales	2	Oil-cake, pkgs	980
Copper, bbl	81	Pork, pkgs	480
Dried Fruit, pkgs	26	Beef, pkgs	846
Eggs, bbls	1,976	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,126
Flour, bbls	11,100	Grease, pkgs	95
Wheat, bushels	70,400	Lard, pkgs	1,842
Corn, bushels	83,812	Lard, kegs	234
Oats, bushels	17,866	Butter, pkgs	5,605
Rye, bushels	100	Cheese, pkgs	601
Malt, bushels	964	Tallow, pkgs	88
Barley, bushels	9,504	Dressed Hogs, No.	921
Grass-seed, bags	10	Peanuts, bags	148
Flax-seed, bbls	7	Pecans, pkgs	116
Beans, bbls	748	Rice, pkgs	82
Peas, bushels	8,200	Starch, bxs	80
Corn-meal, bbls	50	Skins, bales	79
Corn-meal, bags	1,272	Tea, half chests	1,477
B. W. Flour, pkgs	164	Tobacco, hhds	76
Hops, bales	176	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	557
Hides, No.	8,224	Whisky, bbls	180
Hides, bales	1,396	Wool, bales	372

COFFEE—Rio very dull, within the nominal range of 17c.@19½c., gold, for good ordinary to prime cargoes; 2,000 bags, by the J. L. Prendergast, sold on private terms. Other kinds inactive and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather easier in price for early delivery, though the official figures have not been altered. The demand has been moderate, mostly for export....Ordinary now quoted at 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 12 13-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13⅜c. ⅌ lb. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 2,004 bales, (of which 1,808 bales were on last evening,) including 1,807 bales to shippers, 191 bales to spinners, and 6 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening and 9,100 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; January, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; May, 14c.@14 1-32c.; June, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; July, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c....The receipts at this port to-day were 10,487 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 35,970 bales, against 35,090 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 134,018 bales, against 108,030 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,090,747 bales, against 1,874,104 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 36,293 bales; to the Continent, 26,842 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 119,840 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 788,698 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rather more demand has been noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, for the English and West India market. Regular shipping extras, (in lines) however, have been offered sparingly, and at prices somewhat above the views of buyers, checking transactions. City Mill product has been taken to a fair extent for the West Indies at steady rates. Most other kinds very slow of sale within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$8, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 25@$4 15, mainly at $3 50@$3 85; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 40@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 60 for fair to very good; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5 20@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15; and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 90; and trade and family Extras within the former range. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock (in good part City Mills) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull at unaltered rates; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 250 bbls. sold....Corn-meal quiet at about previous quotations; equal to 400 bbls. reported sold.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted firm for good to prime samples, but has been much less active since our last. Export inquiry to-day limited, especially from buyers for the South of Europe. Rather more call noted from millers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,000 bushels at $1 37 for prime Amber Michigan, in store, (8,000 bushels,) for milling; $1 40½ for very choice Amber Pennsylvania, (6 car loads;) $1 44@$1 45 for White Western; $1 31½ for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with $1 29 bid, and up to $1 25 asked for No. 2 do. do.;) $1 05 for No. 4 Spring, (New-York inspection;) 95c. for "no grade" do. (do.,) car lots; $1@$1 05 for rejected Spring....Corn has been very moderately sought after at a shade lower prices, closing dull. Inquiry mainly for export, and purchases mostly of new Western, and Southern. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 74c.@74½c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74½c.@75c. for High Mixed; 78½c. for old Yellow Western, in store, (1,200 bushels;) 60c.@68½c. for damp to choice dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 67c.@68½c. for ungraded, in lots; 68c. for new do., New-York inspection; 67c.@68½c. for new Yellow Western; 62c. (nominally) asked for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, and 66½c.@67c. for new Yellow and White Southern....Rye and Buckwheat essentially as last quoted and dull....Barley quiet at irregular prices. Sales reported of 5,000 bushels fair ordinary to about good two-rowed State at 85c.@92½c., and 2,500 bushels Canada at $1 12....Barley-malt inactive to-day; quotations nominally as before; 18,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 15, cash....Oats have been comparatively quiet, but quoted firm; prime mixed offered sparingly at current figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 50c. for prime Mixed State, (18,000 bushels;) 49c.@51c. for White State; 45c.@50c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, and 47c.@51c. for White Western, car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....Of Clover Seed, 52 bags prime State sold at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., from dock; market unchanged....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted at $1 04 for prime; 2,500 bushels reported sold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 200 bbls. sold, in lots, at 50c.@60c. Market essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Dull to-day; quotations essentially unchanged. Strained to good Strained Resin, $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine, merchantable, 35½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in demand and quoted at the close at 7¼c., in bulk, and 10¼c.@10½c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, since our last, 7,000 bbls. at 10¼c.@10½c. in shipping order....Refined quiet but steady, with early delivery quoted at 13c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8¾c.@9¼c. for City. Sales 1,000 bbls. at 9¼c....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very slow trade has been reported in Pork, with values quoted nominal in most instances. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 60 bbls. uninspected new Western Mess at $21 50; 50 bbls. do. at $20 50....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75; Extra Prime, $15 50@$16 ⅌ bbl....And for forward delivery, Western Mess inactive, with December options quoted nominal at $21 25, February option at $20 65, March, $20 90....Dressed Hogs in less demand with City quoted down to 8¾c.@9⅜c. for heavy to light; Pigs at 9½c....Cut-meats in limited request in the local market at previous prices....Sales, 3,000 lb. Rib Bellies, in bulk, at 11⅛c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within yesterday's range; also 100 boxes Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon moderately active at essentially unaltered figures, with sales reported of 600 boxes City Long Clear at 10⅞c. for the Continent, and 11c. for Cuba; 250 boxes Western Long and Short Clear, early delivery, at 11c.; and 500 do., and do. January option, at 11c. ⅌ lb....Lard quiet for early delivery, opening rather firm but closing a shade easier....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 300 tcs. at 13c., closing 12 15-16c.@13c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs. seller December, at 13c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 250 tcs., seller January, on private terms; closing at 13c. asked; 2,250 tcs., seller February, at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 250 tcs., March, 13 5-16c....And for Western delivery, 1,500 tcs. for export, on private terms....City Lard in limited request, with sales reported of 100 tcs. City Steam, and Kettle at 12⅞c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12½c. ⅌ lb....Refined Lard quiet, with sales reported of small lots for the Continent at 13¼c., and 100 tcs. for the West Indies at 12⅞c. ⅌ lb.; South American grades quoted at 13⅝c. asked....Beef unchanged; 50 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted....Tallow has been moderately sought after, with sales of 20,000 lb. prime Country at 10c., with choice City held at 10¼c.; also, 250 bbls. at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., mainly at 9¾c. ⅌ lb....Stearine inactive, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; prime to choice City, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Sales, 100 tcs. prime Western at 13¼c., and 25,000 lb. City, in tcs., at 13⅜c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw very dull to-day; quotations nominal as in our last. No dealings of moment reported. Nothing really new in Refined.

SUMAC—Has been moderately sought after, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $65@$75 ⅌ ton.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 15½ and 100 bbls. at $1 16, closing at $1 16, showing a steady market.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, for accommodation, mostly for Flour, Grain, Cotton, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, and Resin. The chartering movement has been fair, with rates quoted generally unchanged....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s. ⅌ 280 lb.; and by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 200 bbls. Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl., and small lots of Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton; also an Austrian ship, 1,075 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And (of through freight) by steam, from Chicago, about 1,600 pkgs. Provisions at 90c. via Portland, and $1 by New-York and Boston. And a British bark, with about 2,400 bales Cotton, from Galveston, reported at ⅜d.; a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; a British bark, 407 tons, with Timber and Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) on private terms; and a ship, 1,373 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Resin, on private terms; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 21 cases Measurement Goods at 30s.; and about 35 tons seed reported at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also (rumored) a bark, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Morgan Pill, a British bark, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d., and, by steam, 5,000 bushels do., at 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 pkgs. Provisions at 50s.@52s. 6d., and 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Waterford, a Russian brig, 692 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Irish ports (east coast) direct, two British barks, 651 and 598 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John (as chartered there) at 75s....For Havre, an American bark, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c.; and a brig, with about 1,250 bales do., from Mobile, reported at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb., (the latter with option of Genoa)....For Cadiz and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 1,800 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, four British brigs, 279, 300, 215, and 191 tons, with Lumber and Shooks, reported from St. John, on the basis of $7, and 20c., respectively....For the north side of Cuba, direct, and back to New-York, a brig, 326 tons, and a schooner, 150 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 300 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20 50 net....For Montevideo, an American brig, 180 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Ponce, P. R., an American schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100....For Port-au-Prince, an American schooner, 197 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7....For Porto Cabello and Laguayra, a British brig, about 2,100 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100....For St. Croix, an American schooner, about 1,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 55c. ⅌ bbl....For San Domingo City, an American schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,550, silver....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 65@$2 ⅌ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, reported at $1 75 ⅌ ton, and a brig, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1875.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was slow and small. The horned Cattle to [illegible] ranged from poor to choice, and were not all sold [illegible] when the markets closed in the afternoon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 7½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ cwt., scant, to 8½ cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 6¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ cwt., scant, to 8 cwt. From 55 to 60 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows slow at $45@$75 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals sold at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves held on sale. Sheep sold at 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Lamb; at 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; trade off ¼c. ⅌ lb. since our last quotations. City dressed slow at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 89 Cherokee Steers at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt., scant; 40 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 91 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 81 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 48 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 28 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant; 19 generally choice Illinois Steers at 11c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; held on sale, 125 Illinois Steers. Held on sale for J. D. Gillette 40 choice quality Shorthorn Illinois Steers. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 108 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 141 common Illinois Steers, at 10c., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe 46 common Illinois Steers, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c., with a fraction off, ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hosburg & Co. 48 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. Knowlton sold 2 State Oxen, live weight 3,060 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 55 lb. net; held on sale 4 State Oxen; sold 6 State Veals, weight 180 lb. ⅌ head, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 68 State Sheep, weight 70 lb. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 187 State Sheep, weight 12,970 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 47 State Lambs, weight 3,990 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 6 State Lambs, weight 420 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Canada Lambs, weight 810 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 218 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,310 lb., at 5 43¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold 290 Ohio Hogs, live weight 170 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Lauterbach sold for Klopfer & Co. 18 poor Illinois Steers at $3 15 ⅌ cwt., on live weight 2,000 lb. ⅌ head; 42 Texan Steers at 6¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt., scant; 17 Illinois Oxen at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Morris & Waixels 19 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 60 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 33 Colorado Steers at 7¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; held on sale 37 Colorado Steers. C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn, 7 Kentucky Oxen at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for I. Brown, 10 poor Kentucky Steers, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. P. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 47 Colorado corn-fed Steers at 9¼c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for L. Myers & Co. 13 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 23 Virginia Steers; sold for S. W. Allerton 80 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 28 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 110 Illinois Steers. Toffey & Sons had due for Morris & Waixels 81 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold, in part for Morris & Waixels 63 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. W. H. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 101 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. J. B. Foster held on sale for self 20 Illinois Cows. Bates & Co. held on sale 23 Beeves. A. B. Smith held on sale 18 Beeves. Kase & Pidcock sold 130 Illinois Steers, weight 12,530 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 139 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,030 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; had due 7 cars of Sheep. Judd & Buckingham sold 402 Ohio Sheep, weight 36,030 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 428 Ohio Sheep, weight 40,240 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 290 Kentucky Sheep, weight 32,450 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; had due 3 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day, 982 head of Horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 247 Veals and Calves, 1,530 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day, 768 Sheep, 6 Cows, 110 Veals and Calves, 9 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,039 Hogs, 11 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 979 head of Horned Cattle, 2,834 Sheep and Lambs, 2,457 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 20, 1875, 67 Beeves, 3,074 Sheep and Lambs, 327 Calves, 5,978 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 238 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,907 head, or 351 cars, of which 209 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 447 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the run for the same week thus far of 96 cars less—and 230 cars for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow; buyers generally holding off; many lots of cattle on sale were shipped East in first hands rather than sell at the prices offered; 20 cars of shipping Steers, and 15 cars of common stock only were disposed of; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,097 to 1,202 lb., at $4 50@$4 75; Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,337 lb., at $5 40; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,300 lb., at $4 50@$5 25; Cherokee Steers, averaging 823 lb., at $3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,400 head against 16,000 head for the same time last week, and 8,000 head for the same week last year; market almost at a stand-still; on account of the heavy receipts the yards are almost full; buyers holding off for further concessions, and owners holding for yesterday's prices; only 500 head of Western sheep and 200 head Canada stock disposed of; prices fully weak yesterday's quotations; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 98 lb., at $5; averaging 120 lb., at $5 12½; 130 lb., at $5 25; Michigan Sheep, averaging 74 lb., at $4 50; averaging 92 lb., at $4 75; Canada Lambs, averaging 98 lb., at $5 75; Canada Sheep, averaging 129 lb. at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,700 head, against 12,700 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same time last year; market flat; sales of 5 cars Yorkers on private terms; owners report the best offer for the best lots $6 75, they holding for $6 90; 4 cars heavy Hogs changed hands at $6 90@$7; 35 cars remain unsold.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Cattle have been moderately active during the past week, and the prices are lower; very best, $5 75@$6 50; first quality, $4 75@$5 75; medium or good fair quality, $3 75@$4 75; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $2 50@$3 50; most sales at $3 75@$4 75; receipts, 1,977 head. Hogs have been quiet but firmer, and ¼c.@⅜c. higher; the range is $9 50@$10 25; receipts, 5,119 head. Sheep have been more active, and prices are a shade higher; the range is from $4 25@$5 50; receipts, 1,534 head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 1,500 head; market dull; prices unchanged; shipments, 700 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000 head; market opened dull and lower; packers, $6 50@$6 90; really choice, $6 90; Bacon grades, $6 75, New-England and Philadelphias nominally $6 90@$7 and $7 10@$7 15; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 4,000 head; the supply exceeds the demand; inferior to extra, $3 75@$6 50.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Spanish Gold, 210@210½. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 87@88 premium; Short Sight, 90@91 premium; 60 days, gold, 116@117 premium; Short Sight, 118@119 premium; on London, 141@143 premium; on Paris, 114@115 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the four-story brown-stone front store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street, for $11,650, to Andreas Dole. Under a similar court decree, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman disposed of one lot, 20 by 98.9, together with a portion of the building known as the Morning Star Mission, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $11,600, to John Keys, second mortgagee. R. J. Garrettson sold by order of Supreme Court, Frank Thompson, Esq., special guardian, the plot of land, 32.4 by 100.11 by 55.6 by 103.6, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 385 feet west of Third avenue, for $4,700, to William Hayes. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Granville P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, George H. Scott sold the two-story French roof frame house, with lot 24.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and twenty-seventh street, for $19,000, to A. Koffman, plaintiff in the legal action, and in foreclosure, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly disposed of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 247 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,500, to Felix Connor, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

The remaining legal sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Dec. 29; sale by same firm of the property in Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street, withdrawn; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house with lot, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, west of Broadway, adjourned to Dec. 24; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Fifth avenue, north of Thirteenth street, and one lot on West Thirteenth street, west of Fifth avenue, adjourned to to-day; sale by the same auctioneer of the building, with lot, No. 141 Cedar street, east of Washington street, adjourned to Dec. 29; building, with lot, on East Fifty-third street, east of Madison avenue, was withdrawn, and the sale of the premises No. 109 Madison avenue, corner Thirty-third street, adjourned to Jan. 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

Thursday, Dec. 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 21.5 by 75, on Houston street, south side, 92.10 feet east of Sheriff street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 20 North Moore street, south side, 42 feet west of Hudson street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of house, with plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 165 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 22.2 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Glover, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25.6 by 100, No. 145 East Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 27.5 by 120 by 25.5 by 116, on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, about 75 feet north of Thirteenth street, and one lot 25 by 103.3, with improvements, on West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Denman st., n. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 118.5x100; Thomas Kelly and wife to Thomas McComb	nom.
55th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; same to same	nom.
83d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st av., 30x98.9; Christian Hieber and wife to Christian Hieber, Jr.	$17,500
121st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 25.5x100.10; Carmen Calvo to Mary L. Williams	nom.
55th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Thomas McComb and wife to Margaret T. Kelly	nom.
Denman st., n. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 118.5x100, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
Gouverneur av., s. s., lot No. 64, 24th Ward; E. Carpenter, Referee, to August Van Cortlandt	4,556
Gouverneur av., s. s., 195x307½, 24th Ward; same to same	8,899
11th av., n. w. corner 187th st., 575x100.11x irregular; Benjamin F. Rayner to Edward F. Rayner	10,000
Cottage st., s. s., 50x100, 23d Ward; Smith Williamson and wife to S. H. Olmstead	3,000
10th av., s. e. corner 74th st., 26x110; Jetham Wilson, Jr., and others to Jetham Wilson, Jr.	nom.
Hudson st., w. s., 55.11 ft. n. of Barrow st., 20x88, (leasehold;) E. D. Gale, Referee, to W. H. Howenstine	8,000
77th st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x102.2; Susan F. Smith to Bernard Fellman	nom.
77th st., same property; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Bernard Fellman	8,000
Ludlow st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand st., 50x100; John Maynard and wife to Caroline V. Stinson	nom.
60th st., n. s., 150.0½ ft. e. of 11th av., 25.0½x100.5; John Livingston and wife to David Sands	15,000
84th st., n. s., 309 ft. w. of 3d av., 21.3½x102.2; John Boyd and wife to Morris C. Valentine	7,000
Madison av., e. s., 20.7½ ft. n. of 80th st., 60x95; Samuel D. Marlow and wife to Emma K. Bird	30,000
77th st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x102.2; Ella B. Herbert and others to Bernard Fellman	nom.
19th st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10½x103.3; George Grunewald and wife to Jacob Bauman and others	nom.
LEASES.	
College av., w. s., 18x70.8, 15 years; John B. Haskin to Thomas Kerns	$750
College av., e. s., 55.6x100, 15 years; same to same	350
14th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x103.3, 21 years; Mary S. Van Beuren to L. Bailey and others, Executors	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 30 and 32 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 50 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

UNION SQUARE—14TH ST.—TO LEASE FOR a term of years, a choice property on Union Square, (14th st.,) with L on University place; 27x150 feet on the square, and 26x33 feet on University place; a long lease will be given to parties who wish to improve. The property is eminently calculated for artist's sales-room, having north light and room for the erection of a picture gallery. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, AND INSTITUTIONS.—We have for sale choice pieces of well-located and improved business properties, located on and near the line of Broadway, now paying from seven to nine per cent. net. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 25 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house in Jersey City, in perfect order and with modern improvements; $20 per month till 1st May. A. S. WHITON, No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

ROSSMORE HOTEL STORES TO RENT, Junction 7th av., Broadway, and 42d st.—Barber's shop, news stand, cigar stand, two large stores suitable for druggist and gents' furnishing goods. Call or address CHARLES E. LELAND, Rossmore Hotel.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE ON WEST SIDE of Broadway, extending through to Mercer st., between Broome and Spring sts., well located for sale of millinery and artificial flowers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 51 LISPENARD ST., NEAR Broadway, with basements Nos. 49 and 51 connecting; rent $1,200; possession Feb. 1. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

TO LET—STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER GROVE and Bleecker sts.; plate-glass front; been occupied past thirteen years for millinery business. Apply to G. D. ARCHER, No. 253 Broadway, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE WITH CELLAR and apartments, in new house No. 213 York st., Brooklyn; well adapted for drug store or dry-goods. Inquire of owner, No. 111 Gold st., near York st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, A clean, well-furnished house; must be near 5th av. and below 50th st. No brokers need apply. Address, stating location and price, HOUSE, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO make its annual contracts for cross-ties, to be delivered during the season of 1876. Proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1876, for the delivery of hewn white oak cross-ties only, in lots of from one thousand to fifty thousand and upward, at points on the line between New-York and Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be had on application to Mr. John C. Champion, Tie Agent New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Rome, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels; elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 69,985, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 16,175 BROADWAY Savings Bank. The finder will return it to the bank.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $5. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

DRY GOODS.

TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE VERY HANDSOME RUGS, COMMENCING AT $6 EACH AND UPWARD. CARPETS, SIZE 14x16, AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF $75, GOOD VALUE FOR $125. LARGER SIZES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

They receive them direct from Smyrna, purchased under very favorable circumstances, and free from all intermediate charges, therefore they are enabled to offer the richest and finest of this class of goods at unusually low prices.

Also every variety of rich and choice FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH CARPETS in one piece and in carpets, per the yard, at greatly reduced prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FURNITURE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR

FURNITURE,

EMBRACING MANY VERY DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT LESS THAN COST.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

WILL HERE FIND AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY TO GET REAL VALUES AT A SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the separate estate of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, of the late firm of Tuthill, Blauvelt & Co., and Tuthill & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the separate estate of Charles S. Tuthill, the bankrupt above named, will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1876, for the purpose named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI, Bankruptcy.

D. W. DECKER, Assignee.

N. B.—A dividend will be declared at said meeting, in which no creditor will be entitled to participate who has not proved his debt on or before that day.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Jr., and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles M. Nichols, Jr., and Thomas G. Nichols, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

d16-1awSwTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis Fox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the thirteenth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d16-1awSwTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of December A. D. 1875 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SALOMON MAYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of January A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 14th day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. BOWNE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Beekman street, room 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., JOHN R. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., John R. Waller, and John H. Weber, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.
CARTER & EATON, No. 346 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignee.
d9-1awSwTh

NO. 5,180.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND and JOSEPH HOLLAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland and Joseph Holland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Peter O. Strang by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1875.

JOHN S. JENNESS, Assignee.
d9-1awSwTh* No. 59 William street, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of COLLINS L. BALCH, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d23-1awSwTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York City, the 15th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel Whalen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.

AMASA R. SCOVILLE,
d16-1awSwTh. Assignee, &c.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,
72 Cents per Dozen, or 60 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,254 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SANTA CLAUS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.,
OPEN EVENINGS.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION
OF TOYS
JUST ARRIVED.
ALSO NINE LINES
OF
FINE FRENCH DOLLS,
KID COVERED,
$1 38, $1 65, $2, $2 50, and $3 50.
WITH JOINTS,
$2, $2 50, and $3 50.
REMOVED TO THE
SECOND FLOOR
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.

FURS. FURS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
SEAL SACQUES,
$55, $65, $80, $100 UP.
SEAL SETS, MUFF AND BOA,
$15, $18, $20.
SEAL CAPS,
$4 50, $5 50 to $10.
SEAL GLOVES,
$4 50, $5 50, to $10.
EXAMINE OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,
IT WILL REPAY YOU.
DON'T FORGET
OUR
SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Andrews' Patent Passenger Elevators constantly running on the east and west sides of the establishment, connecting with our five upper floors.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
EMBROIDERED & MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
FIFTY NEW STYLES.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS
PEBBLES,
$3 the pair.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS
KIDS
at $4 pair.
MANUFACTURED BY
MESSRS. LOUNSBERRY BROS. & ROCKWELL
ON THEIR PATENT LAST.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.
FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, 311½ Grand st., N. Y.
GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
FOR CONVENIENCE
IS REMOVED DURING THE HOLIDAYS
TO THE COUNTER
NEAR THE ALLEN STREET ENTRANCE.

SPECIAL OFFERING.
MEN'S BOWS AND TIES.
1,500 MEN'S SILK SCARFS, 50c., 65c., 75c. up.
2,000 STANLEY SCARFS, 75c. up.
1,700 ARLINGTON SCARFS, ALL AT 50c., bargains.
MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
IMMENSE VARIETY.
ALSO,
SILK MUFFLERS,
Both White and Colored.
LARGE LOT OF
CASHMERE MUFFLERS
75 cents up.
700 DOZENS
GENTS' LINED GLOVES,
Beaver, Kid, and Dog-skin, 75c., $1, $1 25, up.
MEN'S, LADIES', AND MISSES'
UNDERWEAR,
CLEARING.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMAN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 425 6th av., near 26th st. Bouquets and flowers mounted for corsages and robes de bal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, AND ONE park phaeton, all nearly new, used by a family going South. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STABLE IN EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; five stalls on ground floor, large coach-house, and large loft. Apply to M. CURLEY, NO. 111 East 13th st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS STALLS in private stable, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on the premises.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. VARNES, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE,
ARE NOW OFFERING
AMERICAN PRINTS, 12 Yards for - - - - - - 75c.
COCHECO PRINTS, 12 Yards for - - - - - - - $1.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED
From 18c. to 15c., 25c. to 18c., 30c. to 25c., 37c. to 30c., 45c. to 35c., and 60c. to 50c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

N. B.—The Store will be Open until 9 P. M. on and after Dec. 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW as part companion and part servant to an elderly lady or gentleman. Address Mary, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a private family or boarding-house to do chamber-work and waiting; has first-class recommendations; will go for very reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress; was with last family three years, and understands her work thoroughly; is a very good waitress; makes salads, understands silver, &c., willing to do washing; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work and sew or light house-work; wages no object, but a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and fine washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young colored girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or to do house-work; has a year's references; City or country. Call at the new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, EXPErienced girl; orderly, quick at work; she will furnish most satisfactory references; willing to mind children or sew. Can be seen at 458 4th av., near 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable private family to do chamber-work and fine washing; has eight years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 255 Madison av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITER, OR TO take care of a child; is kind and obliging; good City references. Ask for Bridget, No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A COMPETENT Swedish woman, with very first-class reference; bones, lards, dresses dishes in excellent style; makes all kinds of desserts, &c.; ready for a situation at any time; is young and strong; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Welsh Protestant young girl, who is a good plain cook; makes good soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; can get up lunches and dinners in first-class style; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 439 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS plain cook in a small private family; would assist with washing and ironing; or to take care of children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 131 East 17th st., for two days.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands bread and biscuit baking; City or country; City reference. Address W. E., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; no objection to a little coarse washing; will be found reliable; long, satisfactory City references. Call at No. 160 West 22d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A RESPECTable girl; willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call or address for two days, No. 234 West 35th st., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; neat, sober, and honest; she will furnish the best City references. Can be seen at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 127 West 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS an excellent cook; is a first-class laundress; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would go together or separately; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FAMILY cook, with good City references; wages, about $20. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; City or country; has first-class reference; good home and low wages preferred. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take notice of name and address.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG woman, just arrived; she is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer, or general house-work; good disposition; for City or country; has satisfactory references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young woman, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, VERY OBLIGING young Welsh girl as general servant, with good reference; last place four years; makes bread, biscuits, pies, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; willing to go to any part of country or City. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG, WILling English girl, not long in the country, to do general house-work; reference from last place; $10. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for Alice.

HOUSE-WORK, GOOD WASHER, AND ironer; plain cooking; willing and obliging; $12. Ask for Katie, No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl to do general house-work, for City or country; has first-class City reference; is a good cook; good home in preference to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st., and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; wages not so much an object as a good home; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing and obliging; City or country; good City reference; $12. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, by a steady, reliable woman; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; best of City references. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH good reference, as nurse and seamstress; understands care of infant or growing child; is a thorough seamstress; would willingly assist with other work if required, and will not consider wages in a good home; City or country. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH PROTestant nurse, to take care of children and sew; City or country; good references. Call on or address Miss Keras, No. 150 West 27th st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call in the forenoon at No. 21 West 30th st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress, or Maid to an Invalid Lady.—French; highest references. Address for one week G. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD; A KIND and willing young girl; never lived out; willing to make herself generally useful; $5. Ask for Addie, No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, as nurse in a private family. Call or address No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITRESS — COOK. — BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who has been two years in her last place; also, her sister as first-class family cook; both have the best of references and ladies to be seen in the City; will go in the country if necessary; wages moderate. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG colored girl as waitress or nurse in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 26th st.

WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; city or country; is a respectful and economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS wishes washing and ironing at her house, by week or month, or will go out by the day; clothes promptly delivered; good references. Address Laundress, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER —House-work, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years, with no incumbrance and well recommended; man can do gardening and farm-work, milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, do up-stairs work, &c. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references from last employers; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly competent in every respect; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish two years' best City reference from late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful about the house; three and a half years' City reference. Call or address No. 963 6th av., corner 56th st., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; eight years' best City reference; ten years from England. Apply at No. 8 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; has no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly, having had long experience in this and the old country; satisfactory references given. For full particulars call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; reference from last employer; moderate wages. Call or address E. D., No. 115 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young married man as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of horses and carriages; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXCELlent man; is a first-class in every respect; and is willing and obliging; City or country; five years' best City reference. Address for three days L. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THORoughly competent; is a first-class groom and a careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address Robert, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st., for two days.

NURSE.—ANY INVALID GENTLEMAN IN WANT of the services of an experienced male nurse, can call on or address W. H. K., store No. 692 6th av.; City medical references.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A NOVELTY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Amusement, ornament. Agents wanted everywhere. For particulars, call or address the MAINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 45 Ann st., New-York. Don't say you can find nothing to do.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,260, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NEAR-BY, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN Salesmen, in a first-class jobbing hat house. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 1,833.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. at No. 23 West 39th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.

s30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durasier & Co.'s Cognac Urimant Imperiale.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22|PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5
CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29|ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC...........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..............$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
*PEREIRE, Danre..............Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle.............Saturday, Jan. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.............SATURDAY.............DEC. 25
SOUTH CAROLINA.......WEDNESDAY.........DEC. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..............Dec. 28, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA..............Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO..............Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..............Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

RATES NOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st. WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ETNA..............Dec. 22.

FOR SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS..............Dec. 28.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CARIBEL..............Jan. 8.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER........Sat., Jan. 1 | MOSEL........Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR........Sat., Jan. 8 | HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..............$100 gold
Second cabin..............60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Jan. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA..............Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany..............22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Thursday, Jan. 27

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN..............Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
CANADA..............Tuesday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.
COLON..............FRIDAY, Dec. 31

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING..............Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship..............Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Dec. 23
COLUMBUS..............TUESDAY, Jan. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
BINDOO..........Jan. 5 | NAVARINO..........Feb. 2
COLOMBO..........Jan. 19 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 16

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned, Foreclosure Committee, consider the present a proper time to give the various bondholders information of their past proceedings and of their contemplated future action.

When the affairs of the road were put in the hands of a Receiver last Spring, there was a floating debt due of upward of $2,200,000, the larger portion of which, being for labor and supplies, the Court ordered to be paid out of the first net earnings.

The holders of the gold mortgage bonds being the junior mortgage, and the only one covering all the property, instituted proceedings for foreclosure, and on the 14th of this month a decree of foreclosure and sale was granted by the Court in Ohio, which will be confirmed, we think, within sixty days in Indiana and Illinois; then after sixty days advertising the property will be sold subject to all prior liens.

This matter has progressed as rapidly as the legal conditions would allow, and this Committee give their assurance that all the proceedings will be brought to a conclusion at the earliest possible period, and when finally accomplished, it is proposed to offer such a funding scheme as shall after the most careful consideration, seem proper and just to all parties, preserving the order of priority of each class of security; it being further provided, that all net earnings besides what is necessary to spend on the property shall be used to pay the current and past due interest.

It is contemplated in the absence of other purchasers that we shall purchase the property for the benefit of the gold mortgage bondholders and form a new company which will be controlled by responsible parties having a very large interest in protecting all the prior liens. This proceeding will reduce the interest bearing liabilities of the company about $10,000,000. The holders of the gold bonds as well as the creditors for all borrowed money with gold bonds as collateral will receive stock of the new company in payment.

In the course of these proceedings the Committee have advised with a large number of the various classes of bondholders, and we have to thank them for their co-operation, and we think after the reorganization, substantially on the basis intimated, and the road again put on its feet, there will be no further default.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
JOHN T. MARTIN,
GEO. J. SENEY,
A. M. WHITE,
H. A. V. POST,
Committee of Gold Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS,

DEC. 9, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until Thursday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of $500,000 of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from July 3, 1876, interest payable semi-annually, viz., Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year.

These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due on Jan. 1, 1876—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to

I. I. VAN DER BEEK, President Board of Finance and Taxation, or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

ISAAC MORRIS, Jr., Treas. Clerk.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Road completed and in operation. Total mortgage, $500,000, *being only $10,000 per mile.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, (OF MISSOURI,)
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 15, 1875.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be held at No. 3 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, 28th December inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books, both here and in New-York, will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst., at noon. SAMUEL HAYS, President.

Every stockholder of the Missouri Pacific Railroad who desires honest information relative to the condition of this property and its relations to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is earnestly and respectfully requested to be present. A. PEIRCE, President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Holders of the first mortgage or six per cent. bonds, by calling or sending their address to the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., can obtain a copy of the comments of this committee upon the plan of organization issued by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch and others in the interest of the second mortgage (or seven per cent.) bondholders.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NORTH CHICAGO

(Lincoln Park)

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

In view of the limited amount of these Bonds remaining unsold, the Commissioners have authorized us to advance the price of such Bonds as may remain unsold after Dec. 25, to 97½ per cent. and accrued interest. Prior to that date we will continue to sell at 95 per cent. and interest.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 59 Liberty st.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders of both Eastern and Western Divisions, desiring to join in proceedings to be taken for the protection of their interests, are requested to address the undersigned, care of JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROS., No. 19 New st., New-York.

R. C. MARTIN,
H. DE COPPET,
JOHN S. BARNES,
Bondholders' Committee.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
HENRY B. HYDE.	HARRY G. MARQUAND.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
LOUIS FITZGERALD.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	GEORGE H. STUART.
JAMES M. MORRISON.	DANIEL DODD.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.	WILLIAM SLOANE.
EDMUND A. SMITH.	ALANSON TRASK.
WILLIAM MILES.	ELBERT B. MONROE.
B. F. RANDOLPH.	

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI.)—The transfer-books are to be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. It is important that each stockholder should have his stock in his own name, or in the name of a friend. The stockholders meet on the 28th. Every stockholder should be present in person or by proxy. The Directors at that meeting promise to tell what they have done with the earnings of the company, and with the proceeds of the increased mortgages and the unfunded debt which they have created.

Proxies can be had at No. 25 William st., or can be sent to either of the undersigned.

N. A. COWDREY,
PETER MARIE,
WM. H. MORRELL,
JOHN T. DENNY,
F. A. OTIS,
GEO. R. FEARING,
JACOB CROMWELL,
Committee of Stockholders.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Extension First Mortgage Bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear report of the committee. SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING DIRECT BONDS of the State of Alabama, will find it to their advantage to address WM. H. HAYS, Chairman of Executive Committee of Bondholers, No. 6 Broad st., New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
No. 58 ANN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1875.

THE JANUARY INTEREST OF THE FIRST mortgage coupon bonds and the second mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 3d proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer books of the second mortgage bonds will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopen on the 3d January proximo. H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Dec. 9, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 350,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A SILK RIBBON MANUFACTURING establishment, with improved machinery and complete in all details, and noted for the excellence of its fabrics, wants a special or active partner with a capital of $25,000. For particulars and references, address with real name, Post Office Box No. 348 Paterson, N. J.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils attend by TICKET. FRIDAY EVENING RECEPTIONS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 47TH ST.—A LADY HAS JUST LOCATED.—Families who are coming in the City for the Winter will have choice of beautiful apartments and private table. Address HOME, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—Beautiful location; house new; elegantly furnished; handsome rooms, with or without private table, to responsible parties seeking superior accommodations.

ONE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHERN exposure; closets, with hot and cold water, &c.; two hall rooms, for gentlemen, with board; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

ON THIRD FLOOR TWO LARGE ROOMS, also one hall bedroom, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 444 West 23d st.

FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND-STORY front rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; reference exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Desirable front rooms, southern exposure, for $16, $18, and $20; also, hall rooms, $6 and $7; good board; convenient to two lines of cars; references.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine suite and single rooms, second floor, for families or gentlemen, with board; table first class; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large, cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND OR THIRD floor, large and hall rooms, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; appointments unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments, on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table. Reference exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; location and table unexceptionable. Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; private bath, closets, &c.; with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

THIRD STORY HALL-ROOM—TO A GENtleman, with board, in a small American family of adults; reference. Apply at No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentleman; references.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished apartments to let, with board; also very fine basement.

NO 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor and second floors, with first-class board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—ELEGANT DOUBLE and single furnished rooms, without board, for refined gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of second floor front rooms, southern exposure, with board, for a first-class party.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 116 WEST 41ST ST.—WITH BOARD, rooms separately or together; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL ROOM TO rent to gentleman, with first-class board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, with excellent board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND one child; require two double rooms; must be between 30th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, W. H. O., Norwood, Bergen County, N. J. Private family prefered.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom suitable for lady or gentlemen; second and third story front rooms, large closets, and running water; desirable location; near several restaurants. No. 1,250 Broadway, near 31st st.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suit or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL.—TWO desirable, elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,

Junction Broadway, 7th av. and 42d st., three blocks from Grand Central Depot, just completed, with all modern improvements.

This new and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of guests Feb. 1, 1876, on American and European plan.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor, of the Delavan House, Albany, and Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

This hotel having been doubled in size and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A dining-room, seating 350, has been added; gas, electric annunciator, bath-rooms, telegraph office, &c. E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 8 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 63 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, thoroughly versed in her native French tongue, and who has from youth professed the same with the greatest success, will give at her own residence, conversational lessons in which theory and practice so combine as to enable pupils to speak fluently and accurately; most satisfactory references. Address or call on Mme. E. E. C., No. 273 West 22d st.

UNE DAME AMERICAINE, CAPABLE d'enseigner l'anglais, le français, et le latin, désire une position; plusieurs années d'expérience lui font espérer qu'elle donnera ample satisfaction; elle ne demande point de salaire. H. ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO popular literature will receive an important circular of the AMERICAN AUTHORS' UNION by immediate application, inclosing stamp to HENRY HEINEMAN, Secretary American Authors' Union, north-west corner 4th and Race sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

M. E. FAVOR, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL books THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 7 P. M., at No. 658 6th av., between 40th and 47th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF SMITH'S PATENT INVALID chairs, good as new. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catherine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Sale of seats begins this THURSDAY morning, at the box office of Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT NIGHT.

Last nights of

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when will be repeated the romantic Irish Drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH, and in addition thereto the Yankee farce called CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

_ THIS THURSDAY, Dec. 23, BENEFIT of the attaches.

_ TO-MORROW, (Friday) EVENING, JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

_ CHRISTMAS DAY, two capital performances. MONDAY, Dec. 27, grand production of the Shakespearean spectacle,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

with a combination cast of unparalleled brilliancy. Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as Cassius. Mr. F. C. BANGS as Marc Antony. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as Brutus.

☞ Sale of tickets to be begun THIS (Thursday) MORNING. Ordinary prices will prevail.

PARK THEATRE,

EVERY EVENING,

The Collaborated Melodrama of "CRUCIBLE," with OAKEY HALL as WILMOT KIERTON.

With the especially approved situations of the SAFE BURGLARY, The SCREAMING JURY FARCE, THE OLD BAILEY COURT, THE FUNNY JURY IN DEBATE, THE INNOCENT MAN IN PRISON, by the full company of thirty-three artists. Scenery by MATT MORGAN, GEORGE HEINNEMANN, CHARLES HENRY.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony, 50c.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK

COMBINED WITH

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,

WILL PERFORM IN STEINWAY HALL,

On MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M.

Handel's celebrated Oratorio,

MESSIAH,

MESSIAH,

with the assistance of the following soloists: Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano. Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto. Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor. Mr. A. E. STODDARD, Baritone.
Conductor..............Dr. L. DAMROSCH
Admission..............$1.
Reserved seats..............50 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

GRAND HOLIDAY REVIVAL of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer's superb Shakespearian spectacle, HENRY V.
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD..........as..........HENRY V.
Miss MARIE BRABROOK..........as..........Rumour
Mr. C. B. BISHOP..........as..........Pistol
Mr. FRED'K THORNE..........as..........Fluellen

☞ GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. ☜

Box-office open two weeks in advance, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RIGNOLD.

Choice Seats for the Brooklyn Theatre at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

TEMPTATION. STAGE WHISPERS.

The Village Surveyors. Boarding-house Theatricals. The funniest entertainment in the City. Seats secured. Matinée Saturday, at 2.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

SECOND NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE.

Rubinstein's selection from Handel and an attractive programme of MODERN MUSIC.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

NIMBLE NIP.

100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN, MALE AND FEMALE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Reserved seats can be secured at 114 Broadway, and 33 Union square.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.

Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. and EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on 3d January next. JAMES YEARANCE, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO, of the North Missouri Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after 3d January, 1876. B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. GEORGE ALGER, President.

HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-book will be closed. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME for THE HOLIDAYS.

THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, also, CHRISTMAS MATINEE, Robertson's exquisite comedy of

CASTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, Last performance of

BOSOM FRIENDS.

These two comedies will be illustrated by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss L. BLAISDELL, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, will be reproduced the celebrated Drama entitled the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..............Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..............Manager

EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL,

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, SIXTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

COLOSSEUM.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. The largest and costliest OIL PAINTING in America. Covers 20,000 square feet of canvas.

May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. A terribly realistic picture, representing the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris and the hostages by the Commune of 1871.

Will be exhibited for the first time on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7:30 P. M.

PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. Magnificently representing some of the most thrilling incidents in the late great EUROPEAN WAR.

Will be exhibited at 7:30 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. No extras.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY EVENING FOR TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES! AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,

Including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY! *_* PIQUE MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY at 1:30. *_* Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

N. B.—THE CURTAIN RISES at 7:45 P. M. Performance terminates at 11:15 o'clock.

CHICKERING HALL, VON BULOW.

MONDAY, DEC. 27, on which occasion a grand programme will be offered, comprising Bach's Concertos for ONE, TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PIANOS.

A young lady pupil of Richard Hoffman, and a young lady pupil of Von Bülow, in conjunction with Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, will appear with HANS VON BULOW.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, SECOND CONCERT.

MATINEE THURSDAY, DEC. 30, at 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, THIRD CONCERT.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Sale opens THIS MORNING at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can be secured. CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

LAST FOUR OPERA NIGHTS of the extraordinary season WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..............AD. NEUENDORFF

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, (CHRISTMAS NIGHT,) THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.

WACHTEL in his celebrated rôle of Chapelon.

MONDAY, Dec. 27—WILLIAM TELL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—IL TROVATORE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1—THE HUGUENOTS.

Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for MONDAY, Dec. 20, and every evening, in which Miss Julia Mathews, G. H. Macdermott, John Wild, Harry Kernell, Chas. White, Larry Tooley, Schoolcraft and Coes, Wayne and Lovely, Miss Franklin, and 100 others appear in Songs, Dances, and Sketches, namely: 1-2-3, DEAD SHOT, the Ditmus Family, and last time of ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS, with the beautiful Panorama. MONDAY, Dec. 27, will be produced the Spectacular Pantomime and Transformation. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LYCEUM THEATRE, FRENCH PLAYS.

Last week but one of the Parisian Company.

THIS THURSDAY, benefit of Mezieres, first time, LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE-NEZ, and LE HOMARD, (The Lobster.) FRIDAY, LE HOMARD and LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE-NEZ. SATURDAY, 26th subscription night, SERAPHINE, comedy in five acts by Victorien Sardou.

LYCEUM THEATRE TO LET.

Apply to D. KINGSLAND, Academy of Music, from 10 to 1 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

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Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. Three matinées this week. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and CHRISTMAS DAY. Hernandes-Ravel Pantomime Troupe. Gus Williams and all the Stars.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, SUNDAY Evening, Dec. 26, 1875, Grand Sacred Concert. Sheppard's Colored Jubilee Singers, (formerly slaves.) They are genuine colored people. Under the leadership of Andrew Sheppard, thirty years a slave. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CENTENNIAL DRAMA, WASHINGTON, by INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, 50 cents, postpaid. Address No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer ! !

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 34 Mercer st., New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, ORCHESTRAL, MEDium, and COLIBRI, (or Humming-bird,) unquestionably superior to all others. Warerooms No. 32 East 14th st. J. JAY WATSON, Agent.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Col. FELT, formerly of the Signal Corps, will speak on THE NEW DISCOVERY IN GUNNERY. After which new inventions and discoveries will be examined, followed by discussions. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

A cause de la fête de Noël, la troisième Conférence est remise au SAMEDI, huit 8 Janvier.—Sujet: M. THIERS ET LA FRANCE CONTEMPORAINE. Cette Conférence sera suivie d'une leçon donnée à quelques jeunes filles appartenant à une école de la ville, pour démontrer le système d'enseignement appliqué dans les causeries avec mes élèves. L. SAUVEUR.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS.—CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., FIRST communion 7:30; morning prayer, sermon, and second communion 10:30. Dr. Thompson officiates.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

All kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Gents' shoes..............$4 00
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"Iron-clads," strong serviceable shoes for boys.
Ladies' rubbers..............50

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN ATTACK ON THE CONTROLLER.

ANIMATED SESSION OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS—MR. WALES MAKES A LONG ADDRESS CONDEMNING MR. GREEN—DISCUSSION REGARDING THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a long and animated session yesterday, in relation to the requisitions made by the Dock Department for funds to pay the various bills they had incurred in the prosecution of their work. President Wales and his colleague, Commissioner Dimmock, were in attendance to explain the claims. A deputation from the Council of Political Reform, consisting of Messrs. Henry N. Beers, Edward Fitch, and R. G. Cornell, were also present, for the purpose of being heard against the proposition to purchase Pier No. 44 North River, for $250,000. After Mayor Wickham had taken the chair, a requisition of the Dock Department for money to meet a number of bills was called up, and the following communication on the subject from Controller Green was read:

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: Referring to my communication of Sept. 14 last, relative to the requisitions upon this department for large sums of money on account of expenditures by the Department of Docks, I again call your attention to the provisions of law making it incumbent upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to exercise certain supervisory powers and duties over the expenses of the Department of Docks. In the present condition of the affairs of that department, and until some more settled policy with respect to the docks shall be established, I feel unwilling, as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to countersign the requisitions of that department. Requisitions of the Department of Docks, dated Dec. 17, for the sum of $24,015 42 are therefore transmitted to you as Chairman of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for such action as you may think proper in the premises. Very respectfully,

Dec. 20, 1875. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

President Wales said he did not know that the Dock Department could do more than they had done to protect the interests of the City. They had been very careful in making contracts and purchases, and had due regard to the necessity of economy. Controller Green, however, was opposed to them; but no matter what attacks were made upon him [the speaker] he for one would not shirk his duties. He thought it best comported with his dignity not to reply to them. As to the letter of the Controller about the Dock Department, it was a mere pretense to injure; but when he told them that in 1874 the department spent $1,700,000, and in 1875 only $700,000, it would show that the present Commissioners were not willing to expend money unnecessarily. He believed that they had performed their duties correctly, but they had been opposed by the Controller. For one he was willing to concede that Mr. Green was a fighter. He seemed to have that quality by instinct. He thirsts for the blood of his enemy, and if they wanted proof of that fact they need only turn to the records at Washington. The Controller, during the war, animated by a patriotic purpose, applied to the Government for a commission as Brigadier General, to attend to the wants of wounded soldiers in this City.

Mayor Wickham—The gentleman should confine himself to the question before the board.

President Wales—I shall come to that. Mr. Green is the great Reformer—the only honest man in the universe. He went to Washington to procure a commission as General. It would have been a fine spectacle to see him watching over the wounded—

Controller Green—I beg your pardon, Sir—what did I do in Washington?

Mayor Wickham said the gentleman [Mr. Wales] should speak to the question before the board.

President Wales wished to state that when they asked the Controller to purchase a piece of property that would yield ten per cent. interest on the investment he cried out "Stop it!" although he voted for works that cost the City $23,000,000. The facts embodied in a pamphlet before him came up like the ghost of *Banquo* to trouble him. As to the Dock Department, he would oppose any measures to degrade it. He thought he knew the feeling of the dominant party in the Legislature, and he did not believe they would be led by the Controller.

Recorder Hackett remarked that the gentleman seemed to be now speaking on the question.

Controller Green—I hope the gentleman will be allowed to go on, as he seems to have made great preparation for his subject.

President Wales—Now, what right has the Controller to favor any party in the Legislature of this State?

Mayor Wickham—I shall have to confine you to the subject before the board.

President Wales—Then I will not refer to the subject. The matter of construction of the walls—

Controller Green—Now, I must object. What is there before the board?

Mayor Wickham—I allowed the gentleman to go on at your earnest request, but if you object I shall confine him to the question at issue.

Commissioner Wales here resumed his seat, and his colleague, Commissioner Dimock, said that the claims before the board were for the ordinary operations of the department.

Controller Green said he desired each member of the board to act on his own responsibility in respect to the Dock Department, which had assumed the power to vote away thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars for various purposes. In referring to Commissioner Dimock he would have to separate him from the Dock Department. That gentleman had presented the claims in a proper and respectful manner. He supposed they expected him to answer the remarks made against him by the President of the Dock Department, but he thought it proper to reply to them by only quoting the proverb, "Whoever excuses himself (voluntarily, without provocation,) accuses himself." When he saw a man armed with pamphlets and papers and records ready to speak against him, he did not feel disposed to deny him an opportunity.

President Wales (rising)—Have I not the floor?

Controller Green—When it comes to a matter of right, I believe I am a member of this board. Perhaps the gentleman would like to be a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund?

President Wales—I certainly would.

Controller Green (to the other member)—You are to see for yourself that these bills are legally contracted. When you have so certified, then I am to pay the bills.

After some further discussion, the Controller said he would admit that reforms had been carried on by the Dock Department during the past four months, and he for one was thankful for them.

Recorder Hackett moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and the motion was adopted.

The resolution authorizing the Dock Department to purchase Pier No. 44 North River (now held by the Inman Steam-ship Line) for $250,000 was next called up.

Mr. Edward Fitch, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform, said he appeared to ask a postponement of the matter. He desired to submit objections to the purchase of the pier, and it would be well to take no action on the question then, as grave questions of law might arise in relation to the project.

Mayor Wickham said he, for one, was in favor of making the purchase. The matter had been before the board for six months, and was made, after many adjournments, the special order for that day.

Recorder Hackett remarked that he would be in favor of laying the matter over for one week—and giving those opposed to the project an opportunity to present written objections to the same. He offered a resolution to that effect.

The Recorder's resolution to lay the matter over for one week, and receive written objections to the purchase, was then adopted, after which the board adjourned.

MEETING OF CRICKETERS.

The regular Fall meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club took place at No. 1 Amity street yesterday evening, Mr. J. Neaves in the chair. The members attended in full force, and a considerable amount of business was done. In view of the difficulty the club had to contend against in not having had a ground of their own during the past season, the following committee was appointed to secure one for the next year: Messrs. A. Gilbert, J. Smith, and S. Hosford. To further this Mr. Makin promised $100 toward the undertaking, and Mr. MacDougall $50. The President, Mr. Neaves, then presented Mr. James Smith with the ball won by the club from the Staten Island Club, making a very neat speech, which was replied to by Mr. Smith in appropriate terms. The ball had a silver plate on it, handsomely engraved with the words "Presented to James Smith by the Manhattan Cricket Club. Won 23d September, 1875, from Staten Island Cricket Club." Several new members were elected, and the Treasurer's report showed that the finances of the club were in a flourishing condition. At the next meeting it is presumed that efforts will be made to secure some representation of the club at the forthcoming cricket tournament at the Philadelphia Centennial.

HINTS FOR THE CHARITABLE.

The Five Points Mission has about seven hundred children under its care, and hopes to be able to give a Christmas present to each. These children are poorly clothed and fed, and to them the holiday feast, with its accompanying present, is the one great event of the year. Donations of food or clothing are requested by the managers of the institution.

The officers of the Wilson Industrial School, for girls, which has been in existence twenty-two years, ask for contributions of money, food, or clothing, either for the general use of the institution or for the Christmas festival. Donations may be sent to Miss Emily Huntington, No. 125 St. Mark's place. The school has now about five hundred pupils.

The managers of St. Barnabas' House, No. 304 Mulberry street, are very much in need of funds to carry on the institution. The house is crowded with women willing to work, but there is little to be had, and they must be kept from starving. There are also a number of families of sick women depending on them for support. Contributions in aid of the house are earnestly requested.

The friends of the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, are appealed to by Sister Irene, who is in charge of the institution, for contributions to enable her to provide Christmas and New Year's gifts for the 1,600 little ones now in the asylum. The circular of the Sister to the public closes as follows: "When generous hearts gather round the festive boards in the happy home circles, what joy will be theirs, as they recall the home their charity has provided for those whose spirits sigh, 'My father and my mother have forsaken me, but the Lord hath taken me up.'"

In the Free Hospital for Children, No. 409 West Thirty-fourth street, there is now particular need of warm clothing, bed linen, and old linen for the use of the inmates, as well as money for the general expenses of the institution. In the Spring the managers want to build a new hospital, and they have suggested that the friends of the institution send as a Christmas present a large lot of bricks—not actual bricks, but money to buy them. They say that if every child in this City would send ten cents for this purpose and every adult fifty cents, thousands of children in years to come would have good cause to call Dec. 25, 1875, a blessed Christmas Day. Beautifully illuminated cards are given to contributors certifying that the possessor has placed one brick in St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

SARAH ALEXANDER'S DEATH.

INQUEST AT THE BROOKLYN MORGUE—THE ALLEGED MURDERER BEFORE THE CORONER.

The inquest in the case of Sarah Alexander was continued yesterday by Coroner Simms at the Brooklyn Morgue. Counselor Mott has been retained by P. Nathan Rubenstein, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of the girl. He said to a TIMES reporter, in talking about the case, that the story that Rubenstein was the father of the murdered girl's unborn child was false. He [Mr. Mott] had told Superintendent Campbell the name of the man who was really the father, but the Superintendent had refused to arrest him, saying that he did not wish to mix up anything else with the case against Rubenstein as it stood. Mr. Mott said, also, that the story of the murdered girl having nursed Rubenstein through a severe illness was false. Such a thing was in violation of Hebrew usage, and, moreover, he could prove that Rubenstein was nursed in that illness by a hired male nurse. The brother and sister of the murdered girl were in attendance early, and watched the proceeding closely, as did a large number of the accused man's friends, who stoutly maintain his innocence, claiming that no case has been made out against him, and that when the proper time comes it will be an easy matter for him to prove an alibi. Detective William H. Folk, who was the first witness, testified that he was instructed by the Superintendent of Police on the 16th inst. to take the boots belonging to Rubenstein and the shoes belonging to the murdered woman to the lot in East New-York where the murder was committed, to see if they would fit any of the imprints in the mud; he did as directed, and found that the boots and the shoes fitted; the woman's footprints could be traced more easily, on account of the sharp heel, which sank nearly to the sole at almost every step.

William Meeks, Police Sergeant, testified that he accompanied the Coroner and Capt. Crafts on the 14th inst. to the spot where the corpse was lying; there were five or six spots of blood on the cornstalks around, about seven feet from the body; I opened a corn-stack and found a bloody knife concealed. [The knife was identified.]

The Coroner then gave the case to the jury without comment. They took the knife and the diagram and retired. Immediately after they left the room Mr. Mott began talking to Rubenstein, using Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal as an interpreter. Coroner Simms, by the advice of Assistant District Attorney Snell, objected to this.

In twenty-five minutes the jury returned, and the foreman said: "We find that the said Sarah Alexander came to her death by violence at the hand of Pesach N. Rubenstein, on or about Dec. 12, 1875, in the town of New Lots, and that the death of the child was consequent upon the death of its mother."

Rubenstein then said, through an interpreter, in reply to the Coroner's questions: "My name is Pesach N. Rubenstein; I am between twenty-eight and thirty years old; I don't know my age exactly; I was born in Baltraiansz, Russia; I live at No. 83 Bayard street, New-York; I am a dealer in jewelry." The Coroner then asked if he had anything to say to the charge preferred against him. He replied, "I know nothing at all about it." Counselor Mott insisted on being allowed to instruct the prisoner to enter a plea of not guilty. The Coroner refused to enter the plea and Mr. Mott refused to allow his client to sign the examination. Amid the unseemly wrangle that ensued Rubenstein was taken back to the jail.

THE SECOND BROOKLYN RING SUIT.

THE THIRD AVENUE SEWER JOB—FRAUD AND COLLUSION CHARGED—NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES DEMANDED.

The summons and complaint in a second suit on account of alleged Brooklyn frauds were served yesterday upon the defendants, who are William A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, Archibald M. Bliss, and Abner C. Keeney. The specific fraud charged is alleged to have been in the construction of the Third avenue sewer, in Brooklyn, within the past six years, and damages are claimed to the amount of $190,312 41 and interest. The action, like the first one, is brought in the name of the people of the State, and is to be tried in the County of New-York. From the details of the story as given in the complaint, it appears that Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss formed the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn, appointed under the provisions of the act of April 2, 1869. On June 8, 1869, the board caused plans and specifications to be drawn up for the construction of the sewer for the drainage of subdivision No. 1 and part of No. 2 of Drainage District No. 9. This sewer is known as the Third avenue sewer. After the plans were completed, the Commissioners solicited proposals from contractors for the building of the sewer, and in response received ten bids. The lowest of these was by one Joseph H. Van Winkle, who offered to do the work for $186,027 25. The next lowest was from Frank Swift, amounting to $188,446, and the next was from Abner C. Keeney, the partner of William C. Kingsley, who put in a bid for $220,540 88. The contract was thereupon awarded on July 25, 1869, to Van Winkle as the lowest bidder. Two days afterward he began the work of construction, and continued at it until May 18, 1870. During that month the Commissioners entered into a corrupt and fraudulent combination to take the job out of his hands and to give it by private contract to Keeney, in order to enable the latter to swindle the City. In pursuance of this scheme the Commissioners passed a resolution on May 16, 1870, directing the Chief Engineer to notify Van Winkle to stop his work for the alleged false reason that he had failed to perform his contract. Another resolution, passed two days afterward, provided for the entering into a contract with Keeney for the work at a much higher price. Before the new contract was made, however, Frank Swift, who had been the next lowest bidder, again offered to do the work at the price mentioned in his bid, and offered responsible sureties for the performance of the work. The Commissioners refused to give him the job, though they made no objection to his proposed sureties. Keeney obtained the contract, and was paid $190,312 41 more than the sum for which Van Winkle had agreed to do it. It is charged that all of the defendants took part in the fraudulent scheme, and that there was an understanding between them in regard to Van Winkle's removal and to the award of the contract to Keeney at a much higher price, and further, that the Commissioners were to obtain benefits and advantages in return for the award.

A THIEF SENT TO OHIO FOR TRIAL.

William H. Mortimer, alias Charles Russell, who was arrested by the Police of Brooklyn, on a charge of robbing the Auditor's office in Toledo, Ohio, was yesterday, by order of Judge Neilson, handed over to officers from that State, who started for Toledo with their prisoner last night. The prisoner, who was brought before the City Court on a writ of habeas corpus, claims that his name is Russell, and brought witnesses to prove that he was in Newark, N. J., on the day of the robbery. On the testimony of the Toledo and Brooklyn officers, the prisoner was handed over to the former, the court holding that a probable case of identity had been made out. Mortimer admitted to the Police that eighteen months ago he escaped from Sing Sing, where he had been sent for robbery.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Stephen C. Lyford, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. Alexander B. Hasson, United States Army, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, and B. G. Jayne, of Ithaca, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. John McNeil, of St. Louis, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington; Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, and Judge John F. Talcott, of Buffalo, are at the Gilsey House.

President Grant, Jesse R. Grant, Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TWO RACES AT FLEETWOOD.

There were two trotting contests at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon. Following are the summaries:

FLEETWOOD PARK, MELROSE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1875.—Trotting, for a stake of $300, play or pay; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Peterson's b. m. Miss Drew........1 1 1
Thomas Crane's b. s. Carpo........2 2 2
Time—3:31, 3:15, 3:05.

SAME DAY.—Trotting, for a stake of $200, play or pay; mile heats, best three in five, handicapped.

Mr. Peterson's g. g. Billy (in harness)....2 2 1 1 1
Mr. Crane's b. g. Ben Harris (to wagon)....1 1 2 2 2
Time—3:07, 3:08, 3:05, 3:05, 3:07.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jacob Staudermann, the murderer, will be removed to the Auburn Lunatic Asylum to-morrow.

The outward foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 30,450 letters and forty-four bags of papers.

A social reception will be given in the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, this evening at 8 o'clock.

A complimentary entertainment was given to the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, last evening by Mott & Morrow's Minstrel Company.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have resolved to try the experiment of giving their out-door beneficiaries relief in kind, and not in money, as heretofore.

The Fire Marshal reported to the Fire Commissioners yesterday that the total number of fires during the month of November was 101, and the estimated loss occasioned $590,407.

John Simpson, of No. 33 Spring street, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to steal a horse and truck. He was held in default of $2,000 bail.

Prof. Yeamans delivered a lecture last evening before the Columbia Law School Club, on "The Relations of the Legal Profession to their Clients, and to the Public." The speaker held that there has been no positive, but perhaps a relative, decline in the legal profession; that lawyers were as high as ever, and that the rest of the world had grown higher. He said the true rule should be to take no case manifestly unjust, ever be firm with the client, and fear no denunciation when once started in a client's cause.

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the New-York Institution for the Blind, held at the Asylum Building yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen a Board of Managers: Augustus Schell, Robert S. Hone, D. Lydig Suydam, Nathaniel P. Hosack, Theodorus B. Myers, John Treat Irving, James M. McLean, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Smith Clift, William Whitewright, Jr., William C. Schermerhorn, Charles De Rham, Francis A. Stout, William B. Hoffman, F. A. Schermerhorn, Peter Marie, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Frederick Sheldon, Chandler Robbins, Charles E. Strong.

Dr. Thomas Smith, one of the examining physicians connected with the Tombs, has submitted a report to the Commissioners of Charities on the sanitary condition of the Essex Market Prison. The ventilation, he reports, is very imperfect, owing to the fact that the ventilators were connected, allowing the vitiated air to remain in the cells. Some of the cells he found very dirty and totally devoid of bedding, the deficiency in the latter being especially noticeable in the lower tier. The only accommodations for sleeping in this tier are boards, three feet in width. The Warden of the Prison has been directed to effect the needed reforms.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Ann Hogan, aged fourteen years, disappeared from her home at No. 352 Cumberland street on Monday morning last and has not since been seen or heard of by her parents. She expressed some time ago a desire to live out at service. She was well dressed, and is described as a girl of fair complexion, regular features, blue eyes, stout figure, and quiet and well behaved in her demeanor.

One of two heavy farmers' wagons, the drivers of which were racing on the Jamaica plank road on Tuesday evening, came into collision with Supervisor A. H. W. Van Sicklen's carriage. The carriage was badly broken, and Mr. Van Sicklen, who was thrown out on the road, received a large scalp wound and severe internal injuries. The reckless driver escaped. Mr. Van Sicklen is confined to his bed.

A petition has been drawn up by the soldiers and sailors of Kings County, which is to be presented at the next annual encampment of the posts of the G. A. R. of the United States, urging the appointment of a committee to take active measures for the establishment of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in this State. The petitioners promise that in case the proper action is taken by the committee, the friends of the soldiers and sailors in Kings County will subscribe $10,000 toward the home.

Mayor Hunter sent a communication to the Board of City Works yesterday calling attention to the fact that there is only a depth of five feet of water in the Ridgewood reservoir, and requesting that all sources from which water can be supplied be called on until the depth of water in the reservoir reaches at least twenty feet. The Chief Engineer of the department replied that the lack of water was owing to its waste by citizens, and that no other means of supply than now in use were within the reach of the Water Board.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. G. Zabriskie Gray, Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Bayonne, has been elected Dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass.

An heir is wanted for the property of Mrs. Lewis, who died recently at Fort Lee, leaving an estate worth $25,000. Mrs. Lewis was an eccentric character and lived in strict seclusion for many years. Since the death of her husband, many years ago, no person has crossed her threshold.

Mr. J. Howe, the contractor who is building the roadway from the eastern end of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel to the depot in Hoboken, has suddenly disappeared, leaving a large number of creditors, principally workmen in his employ. An execution was issued yesterday against some of his tools and machinery.

Adolph Muller had an examination yesterday morning in the First District Court in Jersey City, on the charge of grand larceny which had been preferred against him. The facts elicited were that some years ago a manufactory of patent water-pipes was established on Grand street, Jersey City, and Muller was appointed foreman. In a short time the company failed, and Muller took possession of tools valued at $740, and started in business for himself. Lately the company reorganized and wanted the tools. He was committed for trial.

DEAL AT KNOX'S.—Handsome Furs of every description at all of KNOX's stores—No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel—at exceedingly reasonable prices. A present of a nice set of Furs is the most appropriate kind of holiday gift. Embroidered Smoking-caps as presents for gentlemen. —*Advertisement.*

THOUSANDS OF CASES are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN-EXTRACTOR has cured Piles, Ulcers, Burns, and other Skin troubles, when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Henry Aston, C. A. Auffmordt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, Perkins Bass, E. J. Berwind, Prof. V. Botta, Miss Sarah Ann Agnes Burnes, Mrs. Carey, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duhamel, H. S. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon, N. Hierdahl, Gaston Jaulin, William Katzenberger, Rev. Lawrence Kieran, Mrs. King and daughter, A. B. Lawther, F. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. John Mackinlay, Miss McCloskey, Rev. Daniel Mullen, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Henry Newton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norwood, T. W. Pearsall, J. C. Pfluger, Mrs. Polk, Miss Polk, A. B. Pullman, R. Reynolds, Rev. James Rooney, Herman Schmidt, Miss Carrie Smith, J. G. Smith, Gen. F. A. Starring, Mrs. Rosa Steinheimer, S. A. Strang, W. K. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tiffany and infant, Mr. Wall, Samuel Wilson, Mrs. Capt. H. O. Winsor, Samuel Walker and servant, R. Chetwind, Alfred Greenough, L. B. Pincus, R. D. Newell.

In steam-ship Georgia, for Charleston.—P. H. Aldrich, I. L. Coman, W. Robb and wife, I. Jaffray, A. Robb, Mrs. Mandleman, Miss Mandleman, W. P. Bickle, H. G. Morgan, G. B. Scranton, wife, child, and nurse, J. Cannon, Mrs. Norton, Miss F. Robb, Miss I. Robb, Miss W. Robb, Miss Bigsbe, W. Atwater, Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, E. Gordon, J. M. Donney and wife, W. A. Wood, A. L. Bailey, Miss A. C. Kissock, M. Forsyth, Mrs. E. James, W. Cauldwell, N. Van Sonderin, G. B. Birch, Mrs. N. L. Burk, N. L. Burk, M. Kingsburgh, I. L. Kitray, G. S. Polite, G. Brsnal, B. Harper, H. Monice.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. Eliza Ripley, Dr. John C. Peters, Thomas Holland, Robert M. Miles, John F. Newman, Santiago Puig y Moler, J. M. Durand, Antonio Sauda, Henry P. Finlay, Mrs. Merced de la Guardia de Honce and maid, Patricio Ponce de Leon, four daughters, five sons and four servants. Trinidad Perez Corona, Rosa Angarico Arguilles, Merced Battle de Gutierry, Roberto de Bergue, Manuel A. Misñey, Miss Elizabeth Tappan, Miss Hatalia Darra, Julian de Anza, Domingo Sanchez.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.—R. L. Tritton, C. M. Hoare, J. Hartley, Miss Lizzie Ferriers, Miss Margaret Ferriers, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jaffray, four children and six servants. J. R. P. Woodriff, Mrs. G. Jones and four children. A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond, B. Dewsbury, Mr. Millichemp, Mrs. Doukin, four children and nurse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets....4:37 | Moon rises..3:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:23 | Gov. Island...5:12 | Hell Gate..6:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Etna, (Br.,) Sansom, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel and Kingston, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard.

Ships Wm. Woodbury, Matthews, Bremen, Ger., Dill & Radmann; Woodburn, (Br.,) Hartwell, Liverpool, Eng., Ira Olds & Co.

Bark Hermine, (Ger.,) Berlimart, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; James L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bates, Ride, James Bay, Pendergast Bros.; Acorn, (Br.,) Piper, Gloucester, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; Solafide, (Norw.,) Petersen, Exeter, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; America, (Ger.,) Koper, Hull, Eng., H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Nellie Clifford, Tapley, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Clara Pickins, Coombs, Boodsam, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary B. Gardner, (Br.,) Shaw, St. John, N. F., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Genoa, (Br.,) Priest, Les Gables d'Olonne, France, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Daphne, Copeland, Liverpool, Eng., James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Seth M. Todd, Norwood, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo, John Boynton's Son; John Douglass, Parker, St. Johns, P. R., P. Buck & Co.; Felton Bent, Browne, Gibraltar, John Zittlosan; Georgietta, Curtis, Bridgetown Bar and Georgetown, Dem., F. W. Whitney; Charles Platt, Sharp, Havana, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.; Lebera, Roberts, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Nymph, (Br.,) Brown, Belize and Truxillo, Hon., Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Dec. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 34 cabin and 33 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 19, lat. 41 36, lon. 62 30, passed a Bristol steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 33, lon. 70 07, passed an Anchor steamer bound W.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Dec. 13 and South-west Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Peterson, Baltimore, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Bark C. S. Bushnell, (of New-Haven,) Mayo, Hamburg 75 ds., with mdse. to order,—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mary Allerton, (of Plymouth,) Burgess, Maracaibo 23 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Marianna H., (Port.,) Lopez, Lisbon 56 ds., with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Carrie W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Cross, Aux Cayes, 29 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; left in port, schr. E. & G. W. Hines, for New-York, to sail Nov. 27; Lizzie Lee, for do., ldg.; Trott King, discg.; Dec. 21, lat. 39 56, lon. 72, spoke bark Westfold, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Zeluff, Baracoa 14 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Carl H. Potter, Rogers, Port Royal 8 ds., with timber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi 20 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. John W. Hall, Powell, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to A. Dayton.

Schr. Kate Foster, Sawyer, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. John G. Wright, Seull, Jacksonville 4 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buck—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, Brunswick, Ga., 13 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales, and been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras; was in sight of Fire Island twice, and each time was blown across the Gulf Stream.

Schr. J. W. Brown, Kane, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to Alvan Mudgett. Has had heavy N. W. gales, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charles C. Watson, Hill, Boston.

Schr. Catharine W. May, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Etna, for Port-au-Prince; Georgia, for Charleston; ship Kendrick Fish, for London; schr. Jordan L. Mott, for St. Johns, P. R.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 19—Arr. brig Torrent, Wall, Portland; schrs. E. H. Harriman, Bangor, Me.; Maggie Mulvey, Fountain, Bath, Me.; Sallie Coursey, Sipple, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaves, Portland.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Arr. brigs Rebecca J. Page, Hill, Antwerp; Kaluna, Mitchell, Portland.

Sld. steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; bark Allianza, (Sp.,) Bourlle, New-York; brig E. H. Fich, Paine, Fernandina; schrs. Etta and Josie, Bunker, New-Orleans; Eva May, Andrews, N. of Hatteras; Five Sisters, Wallace, Boston.

MATANZAS, Dec. 20.—Arr. bark John J. Marsh, Pickett, Portland; schr. Lizzie Dewey, Davis, Ayr. Sld., 21st, steamer Gracia, (Span.,) Eresumar, New-Orleans.

SAGUA, Dec. 19—Arr. bark R. H. Purington, Crossley, Rotterdam.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 21—Cld. bark Thomas Keillor, (Br.,) Bishop, Liverpool, and Lydia, (Br.,) Chalmers, Belfast. Sld. sch. Harbeson Hickman, Robinson, Cardenas.

SYDNEY, C. B., Dec. 21—Cld. steamer Flamborough, (Br.,) Frazer, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sld. Northern Chief, Profeta, Edmond Richardson, Vingolf, Nannie T. Bell, Anna, Captain Moenich.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Ville de Nimes, and Sarah.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Addie H. Cann, W. S. Jordan, Fama.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Hiawatha, the latter at Swansea, Hawthorn, Kioto, Teresa, Ambrose, the latter at Liverpool, Albion, Lyna, Union, Australia, Emilia Ciampa, Erna, Manuela, City of Boston, S. Suppicich, Kate Howe, Britannia, both at Deal.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Graf Behr Negendank, the latter at Falmouth, Harry Smith, and Thomas Sweeney.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The steamer Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Dec. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The steamer Ohio sld. for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyds' steamer America, from New-York, for Bremen, arr. to-day and proceeded.

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY,
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EXCITEMENT UNABATED.
The Great Rush Increases.
The Goods More than Substantiate the Facts Advertised.

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$40 marked down to	- $20 00	$30 marked down to	- $16 50
$35 marked down to	- $16 00	$26 marked down to	- $13 00
$26 marked down to	- $15 00	$20 marked down to	- $12 00
$23 marked down to	- $15 00	$18 marked down to	- $10 00
$15 marked down to	- $10 00	$17 marked down to	- $10 00

BUSINESS COATS		MEN'S PANTALOONS	
$18 marked down to - - -	$7 50	$6 50 marked down to - -	$4 00
$15 marked down to - - -	$6 50	$5 50 marked down to - -	$3 50
$12 marked down to - - -	$6 00	$4 50 Men's Vests - - -	$2 00
$10 marked down to - - -	$5 00	$3 50 Men's Vests - - -	$1 50

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Holiday Presents.
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VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c.,
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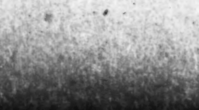

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